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Special Articles This Month

The Goulburn Valley, Victoria
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area

Pig and Poultry Notes

Citrus News and Notes

Green Manure for Trees & Vines

News in Brief

Control of Insect Pests Attacking Cabbages, Cauliflowers & Related Plants

South Australian News & Notes
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Apple and Pear Acquisition
"Pithy Bits"
Personal Notes
Apple Juice Production

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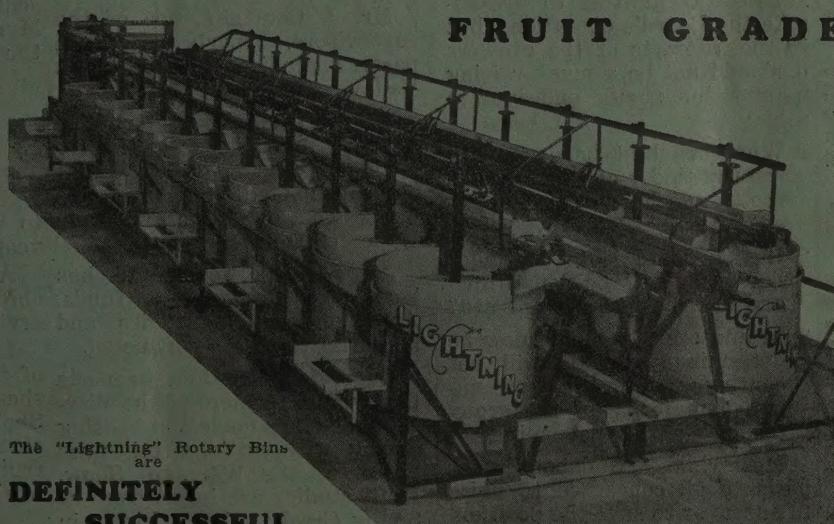
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PITHY BITS

By "Gad-about"

War

Have we begun to realise the seriousness of war, and this war in particular.

Twenty thousand British citizens were killed by bombing before November last, while we are just as peevish as ever if dinner is five minutes late.

Our very future is being fought and died for while most of us are still chasing the extra "threepenny bit."

Anyhow, are we getting the war leadership that will take us to greater service and sacrifice.

In any case, what have we ourselves determined to be and do.

When our Commonwealth, after the war, is still ours, as it will be, is it going to be a nation sane and safe, with its living based upon justice and equity to all?

Will Right be done for Right's own sake.

"5th Columnists."

Will the 5th Columnist amongst ourselves who live and prosper upon human weakness, destroying health, happiness and prosperity, be allowed to continue to exist while just such an enemy has been destroyed abroad?

Great as are the losses of war, still worse are the wrongs of peace.

Will the spirit of the people change? Will internal strife and bitterness cease? Will peace and goodwill be established? Those who are dying salute us. How will we answer them?

A world's supreme crisis has arrived. Many of the world's governments will and have crumbled into dust.

History will change! Millions have already suffered and millions more will die, paying the price of human weakness and stupidity.

Victory to What?

The greatest contribution to "Victory for Humanity" that living man or woman can

make is to live—in relationship to others—as he or she should.

The war's final frenzy is now just beginning.

Victory will go to the people who will in the future govern human affairs best.

Can we ourselves apply to our "work-a-world" problems the spirit the world needs?

The Apple Board.

"Gadabout" is and has been one of its critics.

It has failed in this, that and the other things, he and others think. But let's turn on "fairness." Could any of us have done any better?

Is it not wise in our own interests to forget its past except to learn by it.

Let's turn on "friendly suggestion." "Gadabout" was possibly the first to suggest that the Government should appoint a Select Committee to investigate the Board's operations, but in the interests of the growers it should not be a muck raising inquiry, but should endeavor to solve:

1. What can best be done with the remainder of this season's fruit and the output increased?

2. If the Board is to continue: how should it be constituted and how best can it operate?

3. In any case, it should now be determined that it will not continue another season unless a majority of the growers by vote so determine.

Meanwhile, "Gadabout" appeals to all concerned to unite to endeavor to save the position.

Let the price of fruit be that which will bring the greatest possible consumption. Encourage all who can and will to sell fruit.

The Board badly needs a Sales Director of the Harold Clapp or the Sidney Myers type.

Let the Commonwealth Government stand fully in and protect the growers for a fair return. Before it is too late, let us save a great industry from disaster.

It is said that a parrot that could talk in three languages was taken in a cage to parliament and it never spoke a word. It never got a chance!

We want more frankness, less words and more action.

A young lady ordered a garden seat, insisting that it must be large enough for one but strong enough for two. What about us all getting a seat on the Board. I'm sure we would strengthen it sufficiently for it to bear us being there.

:: :

A city customer complained that the eggs the grocer was selling were too small. Yes, said the grocer, them country chaps take 'em out of the nest too soon.

Young Farmers' Clubs**Grahamvale Wins McDonald Shield.**

Special features of the Farmers' Convention to be held at Bairnsdale, Vic., from April 21 to 24, will be Junior Farmers' work, including displays and addresses by the young people themselves.

In Victoria there has been established the Victorian Young Farmers' Clubs Association, with offices at 422 Collins-street, Melbourne.

Mr. J. Courtney, one of the supervisors, reports successful pasture studies in the Kiewa Valley.

Classification of clovers and grasses, manurial tests, identifying noxious weeds. Eight clubs competed, highest points being won by Kergunyah and Upper Gundowring.

At Kandella, over £16 has been raised for war relief funds. At Huon pasture studies and manurial tests are conducted.

Supervisor H. Jones reports that young farmers of the Warragul districts made an imposing display with cattle, mostly pure breeds, at the Warragul Show. Fruit studies are in progress at Sunny Creek: other subjects in Gippsland include poultry, flower and vegetable culture.

In the Boort, Rochester, Kerang, Pyramid Hill and Cohuna districts there is keenness in the pasture competition for the Norman Martin and William Dunstone shields.

Young Farmers' Clubs in the Shepparton district recently conducted a competition for the best major project and knowledge thereon, the shield being donated by Mr. J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A. The Grahamvale Club was successful at a happy social function. The shield was presented by Mr. McDonald to Myrtle Currey, the President of the Club.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Junior Farmer Clubs in N.S.W. is State-wide and open to both sexes from 10 to 23 years of age.

At Griffith there is a membership of 90 and the district supervisor is Mr. W. Tearle.

Exhibits from various parts of the State will be on view at the Sydney Royal Agricultural Show, including cereals, grain, chaff, wool, fresh and dried fruits, nuts, flax, also hobby work.

Hollywood artists provide for the uncertain future in the talkie business by buying farms in California. The latest report is that Ann Harding, darling of the silver screen, has bought an 80-acre citrus orchard near San Diego.

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WAR AND ECONOMICS.

The Problem of Primary Industries.

The serious difficulties which confront Australian primary industries because of the lack of export shipping space continues to form the subject of articles in the Australian press and of lectures by University economists and business men. Wool, wheat and dairy produce are all involved, in addition to fruit.

If Australia is expected to have a harvest of 160,000,000 bushels of wheat, a surplus of 80,000,000 over home consumption. Must a surplus of this magnitude continue to pile up?

According to an official estimate, Canada and U.S.A. will have a surplus of 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat, enough to supply the world market for two years.

Prof. G. L. Wood, of the Melbourne University, goes so far as to say that the plight of our primary industries is Australia's major war-time problem. He foresees the necessity for controls by Governmental authority until normal conditions return.

POST-WAR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

A WARNING against over-development of primary industries after the war has just been issued by Prof. S. M. Wadham, Professor of Agriculture, Melbourne University. He hoped that returned men would not be forced or even encouraged to go on the land.

Australia depended on primary industries, which themselves were bound up with the question of getting rid of surplus products, Professor Wadham continued.

The position of the Apple industry was an instance of what might generally occur with shrinkage of shipping and markets. There were signs on the horizon that the meat industry was "in the same pickle."

Before the war, 66 per cent. of our wheat was exported, 50 per cent. of it to Great Britain; 91 per cent. of wool was exported, 41 per cent. to Britain; 42 per cent. of butter was exported, 94 per cent. to Britain; and 46 per cent. of cheese was exported, 96 per cent. to Britain.

After the war, there was going to be a great amount of rebuilding in England, and an enormous demand for goods, but, after the people were reasonably fed again, England would have to face reorientation on an economic post-war scale.

In Australia new industries would have been built up, making it necessary for us to produce and export. Britain would not buy the quantity of goods she had in the past.

The prospect of even maintaining our export levels after the war was not bright.

It was to be hoped that if men were put to farming some standard of farm life would have been laid down.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

In the South Australian State Parliamentary Elections at the end of March, the Liberal Country Party was returned as the largest party in the Legislative Assembly.

In Queensland the Labor Party was successful in retaining power.

When the American Fleet was in Sydney recently, the sailors keenly enjoyed the C.O.P. Apples which were given to them by courtesy of the Apple and Pear Marketing Board.

Beautiful Jonathan Apples were selling in Adelaide city shops at 2½ lbs. for 6d. at the end of March. Where is the justification for the statement that the price is too high for the public?

Apple Week will be held in Melbourne from May 5 to 10.

In S. Australia the wholesale and retail trade are co-operating in a drive to establish the ½ case and case trade to the public.

To assist in moving a heavy crop of Oranges, arrangements were recently made in U.S.A. for the fruit to be sold at petrol filling stations.

Appreciation is expressed to those Victorian growers who permitted fruit gatherers to pick

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up fallen Apples and Pears at their orchards in mid-March. The event was organised by the Melbourne "Sun" Newspaper, and the fruit was delivered to the State Relief Committee for distribution to charitable institutions.

PERSONAL.

Mr. K. Weeding has resigned from his position as manager of S. J. Perry & Co., Melbourne, to take up duties with Messrs. Pannifex & Co., manufacturers of spray materials.

On the retirement of Mr. E. W. Thompson from the Secretarship of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiterers' Association, the position was filled by Mr. C. W. Mawdsley, fruiterer, 5 Claremont-avenue, Malvern, Vic.

Mr. V. E. Mills, Secretary of Shepparton Fruit Growers' Association, has been accepted for the R.A.A.F., and will probably commence duties in a few weeks.

At the meeting of the executive of the Association at the end of March, Mr. Mills submitted his resignation, which was not accepted, but deferred for future consideration. The President, Mr. N. W. Fairless, and members, paid tribute to the splendid manner in which Mr. Mills had carried out his duties during the past few years.

LIEUT.-COL. F. O. CHILTON AWARDED D.S.O.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. F. Chilton, the well-known fruit merchant of City Fruit Markets, Sydney, whose son was recently awarded the D.S.O. for distinguished services in the Libyan campaign.

Lieut.-Colonel Chilton left Australia as Major and was promoted to the present rank after taking part in Bardia's capture. He studied law at the Sydney University, and was formerly a member of the University Regiment.

OBITUARY.

Mr. William Trivett, fruiterer, of Inkerman-road, Caulfield, Vic., passed away during March. The deceased was a well-known figure in the retail fruit trade, being a member of the Executive of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiterers' Association for many years and was also the Assistant Secretary. He will be greatly missed. He was a man of high integrity and widely esteemed.

Sympathy is expressed to Mrs. R. Serpell, of Doncaster, in the death of her father, Mr. Bateman, of Tyabb, under sad conditions. Mr. Bateman was returning home from Melbourne after hearing the "Heckle Hour" debate over 3DB at which Mrs. Serpell spoke, when, on alighting from the car he was fatally run down by a passing motorist.

FERTILISE WHILE IRRIGATING.

New American Methods.

THE APPLICATION of fertilizers by mixing them in irrigation water is reported to be becoming popular in certain Californian fruit districts. It is claimed to be a better and cheaper form than spreading the fertilizer dry and it saves much in labor and cartage.

Another benefit claimed is that this form can be applied at any time during the growing season and at times when the trees most need it. The method of using this form of fertilizer application is said to be simple and can be adapted to local conditions by some ingenuity on the part of the operator.

Amongst the methods noted is one firm which supplied bottled ammonia gas (80 per cent. nitrogen) in steel cylinders. The gas is impregnated into the water through a hose from the cylinder. Some growers mix the fertilizer in a tank and allow the concentrated solution to drip into the water, whilst others scatter the material into the irrigation channels. Still another form is to cut open the bag of fertiliser and hold it in the irrigation channel until the contents have been dissolved and carried away by the water.

On one farm a bin is mounted on a movable sledge holding about 50 sacks of fertiliser. Underneath the bin is a boom attached to a motorwheel that operates when the water is turned on in the ditch. The turning of the waterwheel operates an endless chain which carries the fertilizer from the bin to the water. Up to date, nitrogen fertilizer has been most popular for this form of use.

APPLE LEAF VARIEGATION

Interesting, But of no Economic Significance.

(By C. E. Cole, B.Agr.Sc., Vic. Dept. of Agriculture.)

LEAF VARIEGATION of the Apple is very common in Victorian orchards, but its commercial effects are negligible. It is a matter of curiosity to some growers and anxiety to others—but the latter have no cause for alarm.

In a very interesting article in the March "Journal of Agriculture," Mr. C. E. Cole gives details of various experiments and concludes by stating:

"It would appear that leaf variegation of the Apple is a virus disease of little economic importance, transmitted by budding and grafting operations. If it is desired to avoid variegated trees, the only course seems to be to use stocks and scions which have shown no sign of the presence of this infection."

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Goulburn Valley News and Notes

HEAVY RAINS CAUSE LOSSES TO PEACH CROP — BRITAIN BUYS 500,000 CASES OF CANNED FRUIT — DEPREDACTIONS OF ORIENTAL PEACH MOTH.

(By Our Correspondent.)

THE MONTH OF MARCH has again been an exceptionally busy month, with both growers and canners harvesting the Pullar Cling Peach crop, which, in many respects turned out rather disappointingly to growers with regards to tonnage, which was brought about by three reasons: Firstly, the oriental Peach moth were more in evidence than it had been for the past three seasons, destroying about 15 per cent. of the crop, and secondly, there was a larger percentage of limb rubbed fruit, caused through strong prevailing winds throughout the season; and thirdly, on March 19, heavy torrential rains fell, accompanied by thunderstorms when 312 points were registered, causing a heavy dropping of Pullar Cling Peaches; the furrows in the orchards being filled with lovely Peaches, causing a further loss on the crop. So that most growers were much below their original estimates in tonnage; at the end of the season which has just finished.

The rain also had a bad effect on the table Grape crop in the Valley. Many varieties splitting and rendering them useless for market purposes.

Fortunately, there is a market for this class of Grape this season for distillery purposes.

The Goulburn Valley winery is advertising for 200 tons of Grapes for a Melbourne firm. The Grapes are to go by rail in water-tight trucks, and no difficulty will be experienced in filling the order, as one large grower has decided to sell the whole of his crop for distillery purpose, as, owing to high labor costs it would be unprofitable to have the Grapes cleaned for market purposes.

While the recent rain was not welcomed by fruit growers generally, they were of great value to farmers and graziers, for with the warm tropical conditions that prevailed, there has been a prolific growth of grass for the Winter months and has given the season the best start for many years.

Irrigation Season Finishes Early.

The irrigation season practically finished by the end of February, thus giving the Water Commission ample opportunity to refill the storages for another season.

Figures relating to water storages in the Goulburn system were released by the Water Supply Commission on March 14 are as follow: Eildon Weir 53,490 acre feet; Goulburn Weir 18,250 acre feet; Waranga 143,800 acre feet.

Canned Fruit.

Britain Buys 500,000 Cases. The British Ministry of Food has arranged to purchase approximately 500,000 cases of Australian canned fruits: Apricots, Peaches and Pears, from the present season's pack. The value of the purchase is in the vicinity of £425,000.

The Minister of Commerce (Sir E. Page) in making the announcement at Canberra, said there were reasonable prospects of disposing of an additional quantity of canned fruits. The present sales early in the season was very satisfactory.

Oriental Peach Moth.

Mr. G. Helson, of "C.S.I.R.," has completed five years' research work in the Goulburn Valley, and is returning to Canberra next week. The results from the parasites imported from America last year to combat this pest, has so far been

disappointing, as only one live parasite was recovered for the season, but it is expected that many more are hibernating in the orchards.

We are indebted to Mr. Helson for the following report on the year's work.

Progress Report of the Oriental Peach Moth.

Investigations in the Goulburn Valley, Victoria, 1940-1941.

The population of the Oriental Peach Moth (*Cydia Molesta Busck*) during the season 1940-41 was the lowest recorded since the investigation began, and, although drought conditions during the Winter and Spring of 1940, a small over-wintering generation began to emerge about the same time as last year. The abundance of the insects increased until the end of November, decreased in Decem-

ber and infestation of Peaches and mid-season fruit was light. (vorous), was recovered from locality 6, showing that this parasite had again over-wintered in the field and began breeding in the orchards the following Spring. Later collections, however, gave disappointing results. No established parasites were discovered in 1941.

Records of the fluctuations of the moth population in orchards were again obtained by the use of lures consisting of 10 per cent. golden syrup and water. Daily observations were made at Toolamba, and bi-weekly at Shepparton.

Biological Control.

1. Parasites Over-wintering in the Laboratory.

Two hundred cocoons of *Macrocentrus ancylaevorus* were obtained from Autumn rearing, of



Equipment for applying fertilizers in the orchard.

ber and January, and rose to another small peak in February. The attack on Peach twigs was the lightest it had been for two

Mr. E. J. Wason reports that no infested shoots were found in the Spring, and no moths were taken in the lures in circumscribed areas at Griffith, N.S.W.

In Spring, 1940, one first generation (*Macrocentrus ancylae*) seasons and some young orchards almost entirely escaped attack. There was a heavy crop

this 146 pupated and died during the Winter, 28 males and 26 females emerged in Spring, and after mating, 20 mature females and 20 males were released on October 16, 1940, on young Golden Peach trees; all of these appeared robust and their emergence synchronised with the life cycle of the Oriental Peach Moth.

2. Recovery of Parasites.

The major project for the season was a survey of the Peach-growing district to find out

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Extract from "BETTER FRUIT" by Dr. R. L. Webster, Entomologist, State College of Washington, Pullman: CODLING MOTH COVER SPRAYS—"Ever since the imposition of an arsenic tolerance in 1926, and even before that time, investigators have been testing other materials which may be used in place of lead arsenate. Following all these intensive and extensive investigations lead arsenate appears to have certain inherent qualities which place this material foremost as an insecticide for codlin moth control."

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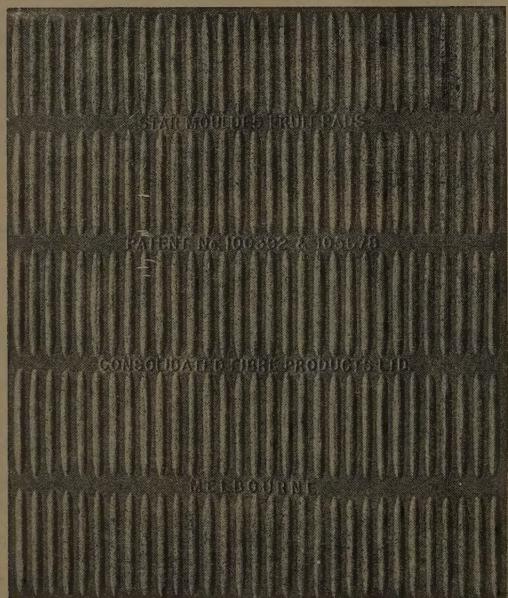
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(Patent)



Moulded corrugated pads are the greatest advance ever made in fruit packing. They are resilient, odourless, moisture-proof. They act as a cushion and give better air circulation thus preventing damage to the fruit whilst in transit or in Cool Store.

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whether “*M. ancylavorus*” had become established, and whether it was spreading from the points of release.

It was originally planned to carry out this survey by making weekly collections of 100 infested twigs from orchards throughout the district, particularly those where colonies of parasites had previously been released.

The scarcity of infected shoots in 1940-41, however, made it necessary to modify this plan, and as many injured twigs as possible were collected at intervals in the orchards.

Altogether 8,000 affected shoots were gathered throughout the district during 1940-41, and from these a total of 3,838 prepupae was obtained as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| 1st Generation | 468 |
| 2nd Generation | 1,770 |
| 3rd Generation | 1,600 |
| | |
| Total | 3,838 |

Unless “*M. ancylavorus*” is breeding in small numbers in some orchards apart from those places where colonies have been released and where 1940-41 col-

lections have been made, the result of the survey is disappointing and appear to indicate that conditions in the Goulburn Valley may not be suitable for the parasite.

Laboratory observations during the last three years show that the long warm Autumns caused about two-thirds of the parasites’ cocoons, which were thought to be over-wintering to emerge in May and June at a time when no hosts are available.

The remainder over-wintered successfully each year and emerged the following Spring, a time suitable for host parasitism. These observations may explain the conditions which the parasite may find unsuitable in the Goulburn Valley.

• • • •
M. A. Hill, also of the C.S.I.R. has also been experimenting with tobacco plots in the Goulburn Valley to find remedies for the various insects, pests and diseases which attack this particular crop.

His researches has now been completed for this season and he and his family have returned to Canberra.

VICTORIA.

Harcourt, 15/3/41: Owing to various causes this season's fruit has not come up to expectations.

The limited supply of water available for irrigation caused growers in many instances to concentrate this on the better varieties, to the detriment of the others.

There has also been a late infestation of codling moth, which, even in well sprayed orchards, has materially reduced the marketable quantity.

The local committee of the Apple and Pear Board is busy receiving and marketing the fruit and up to the present it has not been allowed to accumulate, it being sent away almost as soon as received; the quantity held in the cool store is comparatively small.

The color and quality of the fruit is good, and with only the best grades and varieties being placed before the public it should create a demand for high-class fruit which must react to the advantage of the grower in future years.

Practically all the growers here are supporting the Board in its efforts to market the fruit. Although faults can be found in the details of administration it is recognised that uncontrolled marketing at the present time would spell disaster to the industry.—Jas. H. Lang.

• • • •

Diamond Creek: The annual Autumn show was a successful event. The fruit was among the finest ever shown: the flowers, too, revealed the skill of the growers. Other features were the domestic art exhibits and the ring events.

• • • •

High winds and rough weather during the latter half of March caused much fruit to fall from trees. On the Morn-

ington Peninsula losses were thus suffered.

The annual picnic of the Melbourne and Metropolitan fruit trade was held on March 12. All fruit sales ceased on that day.

FRUIT PACKING CHARTS.

Free to Growers.

FREE PACKING CHARTS are available to growers.

Apples: In standard, dump and long bushel cases: packing Yates Apples.

Pears: Josephine, Packham, and Bosc in long bushel case: Pears in 8½ in. standard case.

Citrus: Oranges and Grapefruit in export case (24 in. x 11½ in. x 11½ in.), packing Oranges, Lemons and Grapefruit in dump, long bushel cases and export; Lemons in export half case.

Other Fruits: Packing charts for the varying types of cases for Tomatoes, Plums, Grapes, Passionfruit and Peaches.

Applications should be made to the Dept. of Agriculture, Treasury Gardens, Melbourne, C.2, Vic.

HIS WAY TO HEAVEN.

Just a longing to be true,
Just a kind deed you can do,
Just a yearning to be fine,
Deep within your heart and mine.

Simple things, like roadside flowers,

Quiet thoughts, in quiet hours;
Splash of rain, the shine of sun,
Going home, when day is done;
These are things that God has given,

Showing us His way to Heaven.—Gertrude Thomas Heinen,

“Legrand Advocate.”

A city chap stated that there's plenty of money in the fruit industry. Yes, says the country chap, for nobody gets anything out of it!

- New South Wales -

The Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area

(By Our Correspondent.)

BIG PEACH CROP — PROCESSING TOMATO PULP —
DRAINAGE — GRAPE EXPORT — GROWING LINSEED —
BINDWEED — WINE GRAPE HARVEST.

BIG PEACH CROP: The Griffith Producers' packing shed has been a hive of industry during the current canning Peach crop, which, it is estimated, will probably be one of the biggest on record. Upwards of 200 tons have been received at the shed on individual days. The quality generally has been of the highest.

Tonnages forwarded to the Proprietary Canners are as follow: Phillips Cling, 200 tons; Golden Queen, 1,700 tons; Pullars Cling, 1,700 tons (crop not complete); other varieties, 50 tons.

Other tonnages sent to Sydney canners are as follow: Tomatoes 1,000, Gerkins 150, Figs 140, Plums 20, and Quinces 250.

The Leeton Cannery has had a busy season, the quality of the fruit being excellent.

Three hundred and eighty-three tons of Pears were canned and the Peach tonnages were also heavy. Of a total tonnage of approx. 7,000 the following are the figures for the main varieties. Phillips 865, Golden Queen 2,484, Pullars 2,500, other varieties 1,035. These figures include approximately 400 tons from the Yenda district.

Apple and Pear Acquisition Scheme.

Although growers earlier expressed satisfaction at the prospect of being able to harvest their fruit at reasonable prices and the certainty of their disposal, they are now making caustic remarks about the tardy manner in which payment for their fruit is being made.

The harvesting of red varieties is complete, but the packing plants are at present busy handling the remainder of the Granny Smith Apples and Packhams and Josephine Pears.

Pulping Plants.

The Growers' Outlet Pty. Ltd. is processing huge quantities of Tomato pulp. The variety mostly grown for this purpose is San Mazano.

Commission Drainage and Extension Scheme.

One of the most satisfactory features of the Irrigation Commission's drainage scheme which is now in progress on the Area, is the fact that the Commission's normal staff has been augmented by a large number of other employees, who will be retained while the big undertaking is in progress.

The usual Winter programme of works will soon be swinging into action, and the Commission's activities will be still further extended.

Ohanez Export Grapes. The disposal of the current season's Ohanez Grapes is at present causing some concern, but it is hoped that satisfactory arrangements will be made.

A considerable portion of the crop is usually exported to Eastern ports and the Islands, but because of the present shortage of shipping space, nothing definite can be said as to the quantities which will be taken. So far, only a few hundred have been packed.

With crops ranging from light to heavy, there is very little berry damage, and the quality generally is high. It will be a pity if the major portion of the crops ends up in the winery.

Commercial Linseed. (Advice to Growers.)

Officers of the Department of Agriculture point out to prospective Linseed growers that every consideration should now be given to the preparation of seed beds to be sown during the month of May.

Clean land is of paramount importance, the eradication of weeds which germinate about that time and are likely to prove detrimental to the Linseed plants, in addition to a fine, moist, even and otherwise suitably graded seed bed are essential if satisfactory results are to be expected from this crop.

Sowing is done with a seed drill at the rate of 40 lb. per acre, placing the seed to a depth of about one inch.

The recommended artificial fertiliser is super. 56 lb. per acre.

Wild Ducks—No Open Season.

Although the Chief Secretaries Department has advised Wade Shire Council that it cannot remove the protection from wild ducks in the Irrigation Areas, the Council has decided to persist in its representations to the Department.

The Department's letter stated that careful consideration had been given to Council's request for an open season on the Rice-growing Area. However, they could not remove the restrictions nor allow shooting within State forests and proclaimed sanctuaries during open season.

Bindweed Advisory Committee.

Wade Shire Council has reversed its previous decision not to be represented on the proposed Advisory Committee of the Wade and Willimbong Shires to deal with the problem of Bindweed.

Readers will remember notes on this subject in "Fruit World," March issue, in which it was alleged that the settlers did not take a serious view of this weed.

The Committee will comprise the Presidents of Willimbong and Wade Shires (Crs. R. A. Struck and W. D. Bull), and representatives of the Rural Bank, Irrigation Commission and Department of Agriculture.

This is certainly a move in the right direction and, I am sure, will give considerable satisfaction to settlers all over the Area.

No Internment Camp for Griffith.

The Department of the Army has informed Wade Shire Council that the construction of further internment camps is not contemplated in areas which include the Griffith district.

This is the end of a chapter of long agitation which was commenced long ago by the Griffith Ratepayers and Progress Association.

Wine Grape Harvest.

A record crop of wine Grapes is now being harvested, states Mr. A. Clifton, Viticultural Expert, of the Department of Agriculture, provided unexpected setbacks, such as rain, are not experienced.

Mr. Clifton states that the record crop to date was 15,000 tons, but this year the crop was very heavy, and his estimate was that 16,000 tons would be harvested for wine making purposes.

The Area's two major wineries are at present processing upwards of 200 tons daily.

SYDNEY TRADE ASSIST WAR FUNDS.

"Vitamin" Bomber for Hitler and Musso.

UNDER the auspices of the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable industries, members of the Sydney trade are steadily contributing to the Market Industries War Fund.

"We hope our bomber will soon be over Berlin," said Mr. Walter Musgrave, speaking at the opening of the Libyan Fair, held recently to raise funds to buy a bomber.

Referring to the work of this committee, the Governor (Lord Wakehurst), who performed the opening ceremony, said:

"It is appropriate that the people whose products give health vitamins to the nation should be providing vitamins of a different kind to the war effort."

He referred as Vitamin A to the £5,000 already given by the committee for the purchase of a bomber; Vitamin B, the £1,650 for War Savings Certi-

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PATENT ATTORNEY
HENRY HOUSE, 499 LITTLE COLLINS ST.
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— THE — BAVE-U POWER SPRAYER



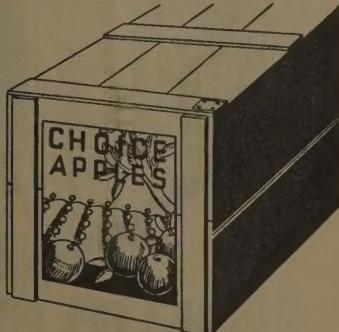
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Davis Gelatine, Melbourne.

Supplies obtainable from hardware, paint and other stores.

cates, Vitamin C the £815 they had given to the Lord Mayor's Fund for Air Raid Victims, and Vitamin D the unspecified sum being devoted to the dependents of men in the industry who are now overseas with the fighting services.

Fruit Juices.

Both the Governor and Lady Wakehurst followed the slogan: "Toast your heroes and boost your health." They drank the toast with Orange juice.

Leeton: A meeting of the Irrigation Research Extension Committee was held at Leeton on March 12. An orchard survey is under review to provide a basis for a rehabilitation policy on the M.L.A. Soils, drainage, re-planting, etc., are being discussed.

Pears: Packhams, Josephine, Winter Cole, W. Nelis; also Peaches, Grapes and other fruits. Prize winners included C. M. Stuart, L. Herlishy, J. Stuart, D. Hay, H. G. Hutton, Davis Bros., C. E. McAlister and Mrs. A. Masters.

North Coast areas of New South Wales, where several growers have made satisfactory returns for some years.

APPLE A DAY FOR N.Z. CHILDREN.

The N.Z. Government announced in mid-March that every school child in New Zealand will be supplied free with an Apple a day while the fruit is in season.

The fruit will be distributed through school committees.

LEADERSHIP

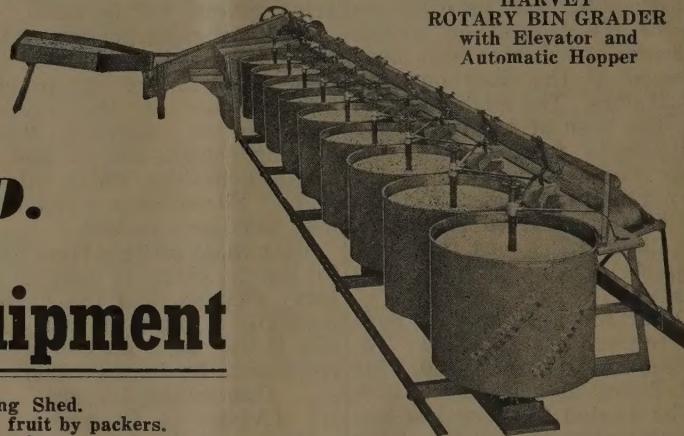
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Made in sizes to suit the Small Grower and the Largest Packing Shed.
Rotary Bins considerably increase the average daily output. No pawing of fruit by packers.
Stem punctures and bruises eliminated.
Write for catalogue.

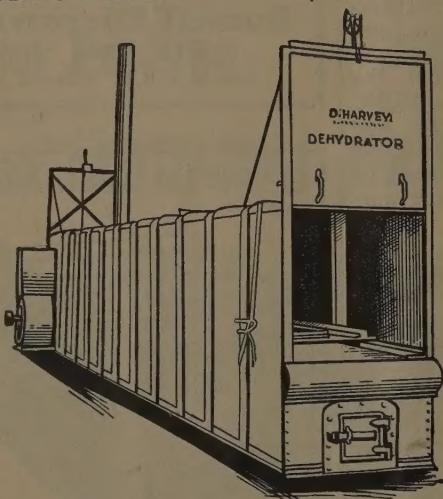
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The "Harvey" Citrus Washing Plants
SAVE SPACE — CAN BE USED WITH HOT OR COLD WATER.

Fruitgrowers —

The "Harvey" Air
Re-Circulation Dehydrator

Solves the Problem of Marketing The Fruit Crop

SUCH AS APPLES, PEARS, PRUNES, APRICOTS, PEACHES, SULTANAS, Etc.

It is the best, cheapest, and most efficient type of dehydrator known. Used by all the most up-to-date Packing Houses and Sheds.

Large Output — Economical to Operate

The Fruit is placed in one end and comes out at the other dried to Perfection.

REMOVE SPRAY WITH THE "HARVEY" NEW HORSE HAIR BELT TYPE POLISHING MACHINE.

"HARVEY" IMPLEMENTS Make Good Work Easy



"HARVEY" PATENT OFFSET TANDEM DISC CULTIVATOR: Cultivates right up to the butts of the trees or vines while the Tractor is driven right out in the middle of the row. Proved to be an excellent machine for deeply cultivating heavy irrigation land.

A Harvey Implement
for Every Need



"HARVEY" CITRUS DISC ATTACHMENT

WITH HOOD FITTED TO WORK WITH
"HARVEY" PATENT OFFSET TANDEM
TRACTOR DISC CULTIVATOR.

Cuts out all hand working under citrus trees, and keeps the ground level. Specially designed to work right under the limbs up to the trunks of the Orange and Lemon trees. Will lift limbs loaded with fruit off the ground, cultivating to any predetermined depth, and then gently putting back in position the fruit-bearing limbs without injuring the fruit or fibrous roots. Cuts out all weeds without clogging.

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S.A.—Cole & Woodham, Box 12, Renmark.

Southern Tasmania—Southern Implement & Machinery Co., Market Place, Hobart.
Northern Tasmania—Max Geesee, Launceston.
Queensland—Buzacott (Queensland) Ltd., 443 Adelaide St., Brisbane.

Citrus News and Notes

CITRUS GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sales of Factory Citrus :: Maturity Standards for Oranges :: Scientific Research.

At the recent annual Conference of the Victorian Central Citrus Association, the manager, Mr. A. W. Schwennesen, reported that sales of factory citrus had made a record both for quantities and prices received. The V.C.C.A. had sold 1,128 tons of all varieties on behalf of its members, as against 320 tons last year. Lemons represented 494 tons, Oranges 513, Grapefruit 107, Sevilles 10, and Mandarins 4. Prices fluctuated from £6/10/- for Mandarins, £16 for Sevilles, £10 to £25 for Grapefruit, £6 to £11 for Oranges and £8/10/- to £22/10/- for lemons. Sevilles were the only variety experiencing no increase.

Maturity Standard for Oranges.

On behalf of Mildura growers, Mr. A. E. Cameron introduced the question of maturity standards by reporting that Mildura had been in touch with the Department of Agriculture upon this matter. After general discussion, he moved:

1. That the Department of Agriculture be requested to give immediate consideration to the adoption and enforcement of a color standard for picking new season Navel Oranges and that it also seek the co-operation of the N.S.W. and S.A. Departments.

2. That the standard of acidity be altered, in co-operation with other States, to provide that instead of the neutralising figure for 10 ccs. of juice being 26 ccs., it be made 23 ccs. with a tolerance of 3 ccs. to be allowed at the discretion of the inspector as from May 7.

3. That effect be given to the 1939 conference's request that the minimum juice content be altered from 30 to 35 per cent. The motion was carried as covering all sections.

Under general business, matters discussed briefly included cases, nitrogenous fertilizers, fumigation materials and imported fruit wrapping paper.

QUEENSLAND'S CITRUS CROPS.

Brisbane, 3/3/41: Prospects for the coming citrus crops are reported as under by Mr. H. Barnes, Director of Fruit Culture, Dept. of Agriculture, Brisbane.

Grapefruit, good; Washington Navels, light; Joppas and Valencia Late, medium; Mandarins, light to medium; lemons, good.

CITRUS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE CITRUS ESTIMATES for Western Australia are reported by Mr. H. R. Powell, Supt. of Horticulture, Perth, as follows:—

Oranges, 285,000 bushels; Lemons, 65,000 bushels; Mandarins, 14,000 bushels; other citrus, 3,500 bushels.

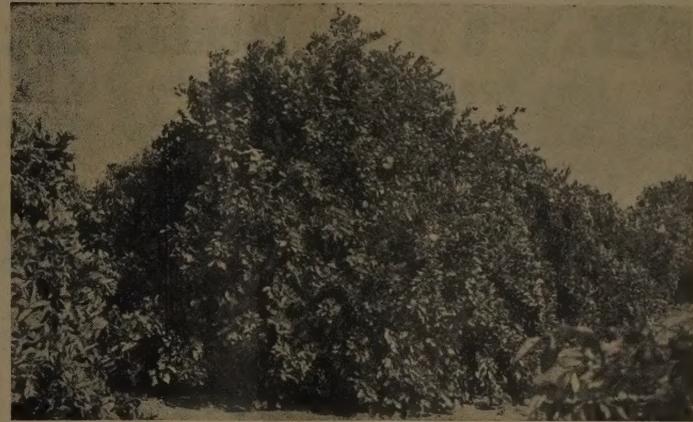
The season has been particularly severe in Western Australia and in the event of the extension of the drought, the estimates given must be still further reduced.

LEMON PRICES CONTROLLED IN U.K.

Marketing of Citrus in U.K.

The Official Secretary, New South Wales Government Offices, London, reported that a Maximum Prices Order in respect of Lemons was to be issued, and continued "The entry of Italy into the war had an immediate effect on the Lemon trade in the U.K. In the meantime Lemon supplies have been scarce and prices unusually high. Lemon supplies on this market have lately been limited to small quantities from Spain (Murcia). These, although reported to be in a wasty condition, have realised from 75/- to 85/- per box of 300/360, wholesale at Covent Garden.

In view of the greatly diminished imports of all citrus fruit, Oranges, Lemons and Grapefruit, it may be anticipated that so long as present conditions continue, there will be a firm market here for such fruit from N.S.W. at the controlled maximum prices."



An excellent Grapefruit tree on the orchard of Mr. James Kissick, Daretown (near Mildura), N.S.W.

Green Manure for Trees and Vines

Effect Upon Growth

INTERESTING TESTS IN CITRUS GROVES.

IN DISCUSSING green manure experiments, Mr. West, of the Citrus Research Station, Griffith, N.S.W., writes as follows:

The Griffith Research Station has carried out considerable investigations to determine the reason why green manures and farmyard manures have the beneficial effect on plant growth that they do.

Apparently it is not simply a question of the nitrogen they supply, as it is impossible to obtain the same results simply by adding inorganic nitrogen fertilizers. It has also been found that actually more nitrates occur in the clean cultivated plots than in the green manure plots.

Whatever is the cause of the effect, it has definitely been shown that leguminous green manures and farmyard manure

have a very pronounced beneficial effect on the growth of plants, and that this effect cannot be obtained in any other way.

Soil Structure Improved.

Green manure also has a beneficial effect on the structure of the soil. The soil of the green manure plots at the Research Station is more easily tilled and absorbs water better than that of the clean cultivated plots. This is important, particularly with medium and heavy soils. The most important effect of green manure, however is the immediate and direct fertilizing action.

Where the trees are too large for cover crops to be grown, use must be made of farmyard or sheep manure for the supply of organic matter.

Stable manure can be increased in volume by the addition of

STANDARDISED SPRAYING MATERIALS

- ALBOLEUM
(White Oil Emulsion)
- ARSINETTE
(Lead Arsenate Powder)
- DRYMAC
(Derris Dust)
- COLLOIDAL SULPHUR
(In semi paste form)



This Trade Mark is
your safeguard.

- BORDINETTE
(Copper Fungicide)
- OSTICO
(Sticky Tree Banding)
- OVICIDE
(Tar Distillate)
- NICOTINE SULPHATE
(Guaranteed 40%)

Obtainable at all Fruitgrowers' Associations, etc.

Sole Manufacturers:-

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LIMITED
9-11 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

"BAY VIEW" Picking Bag

For Apples and Citrus Fruits

Allows use of both hands. No bruising of fruit. Weight carried on shoulders, instead of back of neck. Full way opening for discharge. No hooks to injure trees.

PRICES—"Bay View" Bag, web straps, 12/-; with leather straps, 15/-; "Bay View" Bag, leather bound, leather straps, 20/-.

Postage, within State, 1 bag 1/6, 2 bags 2/-; adjoining State, 1-2/6, 2-3/6.

Sole Mfrs.: FOTHERINGHAM'S PTY. LTD., 118 Charles St., Launceston. Victorian Agent: F. R. MELLOR, 452 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1.



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The Most Extensive
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Time Marches On!

THE approach of Autumn, leaves changing color and falling, heralds the advent of yet another dormant season's spray programme. Gargoyle RED Spraying Oil has been proved over the years to be the best dormant season oil spray yet produced. It not only kills and stifles sleeping "bugs" but improves the trees, their fruit and their resistance to disease. It will pay you to order your supplies EARLY!



Gargoyle RED Spraying Oil

straw that has been trampled and wetted in the stable.

Citrus trees, like all "permanently established" plants, cannot thrive for long periods without the subsidiary effects from annual plants. The rule of nature which applies to a forest ensemble naturally applies to fruit trees. We know full well that forests can only thrive as long as the ensemble is in balance. The "undergrowth" to recondition the deeper soil layers by fibre-root penetration is a very essential factor to the giant forest trees.

Importance of Humus.

Vegetables, or annual plants, can be grown on the same soil plots indefinitely, provided well-known factors are observed — notably, humus to enrich the top foot of soil, fertilisers to keep up the necessary soil balance in chemicals, and crop rotation to ensure against the toxic effects of the plant decay, which, although toxic to itself, is food for a rotation crop following.

PLANTING CITRUS TREES.

Some Essential Points.

PLANTING OF CITRUS can now be carried out. Special care is necessary to ensure that the trees receive a favorable start. Briefly, the main points to be observed are:—

1. Remove all foliage from the trees as soon as possible after lifting in the nursery.
2. Keep roots moist at all times.
3. Wash off puddle prior to planting.
4. Immediately after planting water each tree adequately and repeat within two to three days if the weather is dry.
5. Protect the bare stems of the trees with paper or bushes.

The principal "don'ts" are:—

1. Don't plant deeply just because the weather is dry. Never plant citrus deeper than they have been in the nursery.
2. Don't give each tree half a gallon of water and imagine it will be enough.
3. Don't water the holes first and plant afterwards—you will only puddle the soil to the tree's detriment.
4. Don't neglect to fasten the shading, whether paper or bushes, so that it won't become dislodged.
5. Don't tie the young trees to stakes in such a manner that the ties will strangle the tree as it grows. Generally speaking, it is not necessary to tie the trees to stakes.

CITRUS JUICE DISCOVERY.

Keeps Drivers Awake.

Influenced by a statement by a Georgia doctor that Orange juice helps in keeping motor truck drivers awake, the Ameri-

can Motor Transport Association provided free Orange juice for all comers at all sessions at its last national convention in Los Angeles. At least the delegates kept wide awake in all the numerous discussions that were scheduled.

PETROL STATIONS SELL ORANGE JUICE.

In California last summer petrol stations sold Orange juice in addition to petrol and other motor services as part of their assistance in a campaign to stimulate the sale of citrus products. Some also sold bags of Oranges. Since so many of their car customers are connected with the citrus industry, garages figured that they could help the industry in this manner.

BRITAIN BUYS SPANISH ORANGES.

The British Government has bought the entire Spanish crop of Bitter Oranges and negotiations are now proceeding for large purchases of Sweet Oranges. The British Government is investigating the possibility of making large quantities of wheat available to Spain and it is likely that the difficulties regarding the export of seed potatoes from England to Spain will be overcome.



Retail Fruit Shop for Sale as a Going Concern

Established 40 years.
Conducted by present Proprietor for 27 years.

WILL TAKE £300 CASH
Worth £500.

Assets include: Shop Fittings,
3 Dayton Scales, 1 National
Cash Register, Ice Chest,
Motor Truck, etc.

The Shop is attached to five-room dwelling with good lease.

Garage on premises.
Owner relinquishing his interests in fruit retail business and must sell.

Further particulars
on application to
CLAREMONT FRUIT PALACE
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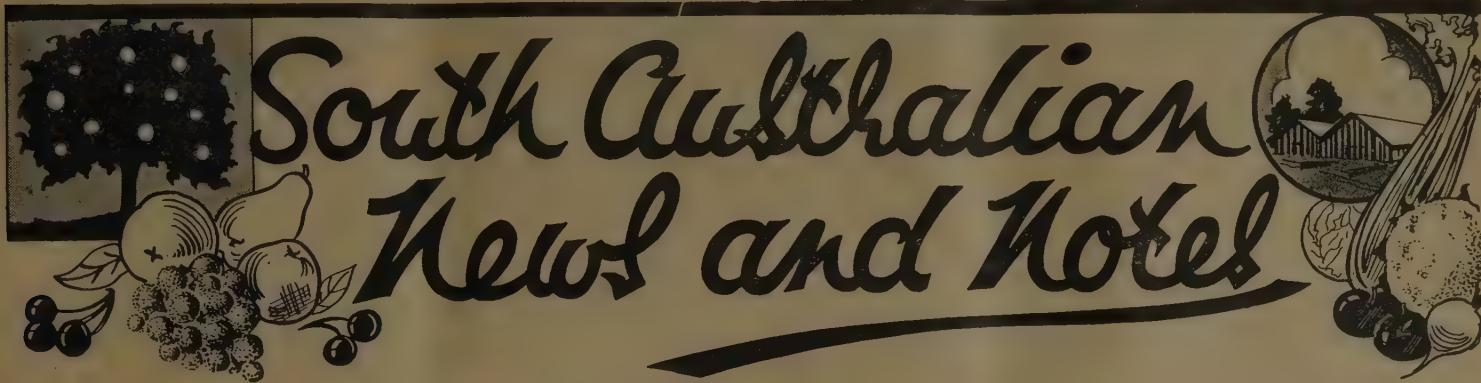
POULTRY IS A PROFITABLE
SIDE LINE FOR
ORCHARDISTS.

Read the . . .

"Australasian Poultry World"

SIXPENCE PER COPY.

Box 1944, G.P.O., Melbourne.



S.A. Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners' Association Incorp.

The Executive Committee of the South Australian Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners' Association Incorporated, met in the Board Room, 288a Rundle-street, Adelaide, on Friday, March 28, 1941, at 10.30 a.m. The President (Mr. H. N. Wicks) occupied the chair.

Also present were Messrs. C. J. Pitt (Vice-President, J. B. Randell, W. Wye, C. W. Giles, L. J. Wicks, C. H. Ragless, W. H. Ind, H. B. Robson, O. Esselbach.

Owing to seasonal matters, apologies were received from Messrs. W. J. Bishop, N. T. Hobbs, M. Packer, C. Stanford, R. A. Cramond, J. Turner and L. B. Pfeiffer. Mr. C. J. Pitt apologising for the absence of his brother, Mr. G. J. Pitt, stated that he had joined the A.I.F.

Mr. J. B. Randell moved "That the appreciation of the executive of Mr. Pitt's action in joining the A.I.F. be recorded, and he be granted leave of absence for the duration of the war, this also to apply to any other member answering his country's call."

Seconded Mr. L. J. Wicks. Carried.

Correspondence: 1. Letter received from Murray Citrus Growers' Co-op. Association Ltd., enclosing extract of letter received from Mr. N. H. Underwood, England, referring to Apples and Pears. Received with thanks.

2. Letter from Australian Labor Party setting out scheme advanced by the S.A. Council for the distribution of Apples and Pears. Resolved that letter be received and acknowledged.

Department of Agriculture: Statements of Codling Moth Lure Records at Government Experimental Orchard, Blackwood, for the period March 3 to 24, received from Department of Agriculture.

Sectional and Branch Reports.

Fruitgrowers' Society Ltd.: Mr. L. J. Wicks reported that the Society was progressing very favorably, turnover figures continuing to increase.

Celery Section: The Secretary reported that the celery season was now getting into full swing. The Annual Meeting of the Section was to be held on Monday, March 31, when Messrs. C. W. McRostie (Melbourne), L. G. Wills (Sydney) and W. H. Keehn (Brisbane) the interstate representatives, would be present.

Tomato Section: The Secretary reported that the glasshouse season was finished, and the last committee meeting of the season would be held on Tuesday, April 1, when the Melbourne representative, Mr. C. W. McRostie, would be present.

Citrus Section: Mr. O. Esselbach reported that there was still a fair quantity of Valencia Oranges available. At the moment the Navel crop was showing heavy on the trees.

Potato Section: Mr. C. J. Pitt matters requiring attention during 1941.

Accredited agents on the various Association markets were appointed.

Advertising was given consideration, and a further extensive programme will be conducted this year. The possibility of using the radio for propaganda purposes is to be considered by the committee, and this form of advertising will probably be used during glut period throughout the season.

The local markets were also given consideration, and as a means of stabilising prices on these markets a system of price fixing was inaugurated. The price fixed by the meeting will be in force over the season, and will become operative on Friday, April 4.

During the meeting the chairman vacated the chair to attend another meeting, and Mr. C. J. Pitt, Vice-President, took the chair.

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Annual Meeting of Celery Growers.

The annual general meeting of the Celery Section of S.A. Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners' Association Inc., was held in the Board Room, 288a Rundle-street, Adelaide, on Monday, March 31, 1941, at 8 p.m.

The meeting was not as well attended as other years, but was this year attended by the three interstate representatives: Messrs. W. H. Keehn (Brisbane) (representing Committee of Direction), L. G. Wills (representing D. G. Wills (Sydney) Pty. Ltd.), and Mr. C. W. McRostie, Melbourne.

The representatives addressed the meeting, reviewing 1940 season operations, and advised on

INSURANCE

THE F. & M.G. Society Ltd.

Recommend that Growers avail themselves of Insurance benefits with

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed . . . £19,000,000
Claims Paid . . . 85,000,000
Definite Concessions offered to Shareholders.

A. STUART, Secretary,
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Progressive South Australian Nursery

L. J. WICKS

CITRUS on Sweet Orange and SEVILLE Stocks

Limited Stock of Robertson Navel

LARGEST STOCK OF STONE FRUITS IN STATE
SPECIALIST IN BUDED WALNUTS AND ALL NUT TREES.
BLACK ENGLISH MULBERRIES, LOQUATS AND VINES.

All Varieties Grown and Tested in Own EXTENSIVE ORCHARDS

Highbury East, South Aust.

New Peaches include BABCOCK
and RIO OSO GEM.
30 Varieties of Persimmons stocked.
Grafted Feijoas in several varieties.

Affording Perfect Bud Selection.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Trade Supplier of Standard and threequarter Standard Roses

has made arrangements whereby all interstate markets will be amply supplied with choice South Australian celery.

The possibility of loss through the danger of mines led the meeting to authorise the insuring of all celery transported by sea. The cost of insurance will be borne from general funds.

The financial statement revealed a strong financial position, and the meeting expressed its appreciation of the invaluable services rendered the industry by the committee.

As the committee since the inception of the section has acted in a purely honorary capacity, the meeting resolved that all committeemen be compensated for their travelling expenses.

Reference was made by the chairman (Mr. M. Packer) that Mr. V. W. C. Schultze had not sought re-election as a committeeman, and expressed the appreciation of the section to Mr. Schultze for the services he had rendered during the years he was on the committee.

Mr. W. Farnham also retired as a committeeman, having

joined the A.I.F. Mr. Farnham had served on the committee for many years, and a minute of appreciation of his services was recorded, also on the action he had taken in answering his country's call. The committee had previously made a presentation to Mr. W. Farnham on behalf of his fellow growers.

The Celery Committee for 1941 will be as follows:

Chairman: Mr. M. Packer.
Committee: Messrs. W. Packer, N. T. Hobbs, A. Floyd, A. J. Hollister, H. R. Farnham, C. Ridley, G. J. Strange, A. R. Martin, and H. Collins.

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Visit of Interstate Representatives.

Messrs. C. W. McRostie (Melbourne), W. H. Keehn (Brisbane), and L. G. Wills (Sydney), representatives of the Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association Inc., visited Adelaide to attend the annual general meeting of the Celery Section on Monday, March 31, 1941.

Mr. McRostie also attended the final committee meeting for

the season of Tomato Section, Tuesday, April 1.

Celery Committee Accept Bowling Challenge.

The Celery Committee, despite the fact that seven of its members had never played bowls before, accepted a challenge by members of the Payneham Bowling Club to try conclusions on the bowling green.

The match was played at Payneham on Saturday evening, April 27, and the members of the committee acquitted themselves well.

The Payneham members entertained the committee at supper during the evening, and if the latter were inferior in the art of bowling they certainly displayed no inferiority at the supper table.

The prospect of making the match an annual event has the enthusiastic support of the committee.

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Apple and Pear Acquisition.

Mr. J. B. Mills (Chairman of Australian Apple and Pear Board) and Mr. R. E. Boardman (Publicity Officer), were in Adelaide on Friday, March 28, 1941.

In the morning they met the S.A. Apple and Pear Acquisition Committee to discuss matters pertaining to Acquisition in this State, and during the afternoon discussed publicity with the Publicity Committee.

S.A. F.M.A.

The monthly meeting of the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association was held at Adelaide on March 28.

Present: Messrs. J. B. Randal (Chairman), R. O. Knappstein, D. W. Hannaford, H. M. Charlack, C. L. Winser, R. G. Hannaford, W. W. Miller, G. S. Queale, H. N. Wicks, S. M. James, G. Mack, L. G. Heading, and the Secretary (Mr. E. W. Mills).

A letter was received from Mr. G. A. W. Pope, tendering his resignation as a member and trustee. On the motion of Mr. H. N. Wicks, seconded by Mr. R. G. Hannaford and supported by H. M. Charlack, it was resolved "That Mr. Pope be asked to accept honorary life membership in accordance with the provisions of rule 8, and to retain his position as a trustee and seal-holder."

Members made eulogistic reference to Mr. Pope's valuable services to the Association since its inception. He was a foundation member, and a member of the executive committee since it was first appointed.

Government Produce Department: Letter dated March 17 was received from the Government Produce Department advising that following on the retirement of Mr. G. A. W. Pope from the department, it had been decided to appoint Mr. A. R. Willsmore as department's representative in place of Mr. Pope. This was approved.

In view of the small attendance it was agreed to defer consideration of the proposals outlined by Mr. H. N. Wicks, for amalgamation with the S.A. Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners' Association until the May meeting.

GROWERS' SUB-COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the growers' sub-committee of the S.A. F.M.A., Mr. S. M. James presiding, it was decided, owing to the small attendance, to postpone the address by Mr. Wicks on "Affinity of Varieties" until the May meeting.

Members expressed concern at the fact that no payments had been made to growers so far this season.

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A general discussion took place on matters of interest, particularly various phases of the Acquisition Scheme, black spot infestation, the effect on next season's crop of leaving fruit on trees. Members consider that the abnormal season this year will probably have an adverse effect on next year's crop.

In Preparing Your Bordeaux Sprays Use . . .

ESA BLUESTONE

— Manufactured by —

THE ELECTROLYTIC REFINING & SMELTING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LTD.
PORT KEMBLA, NEW SOUTH WALES.

**The Right Material for Plant Disease Prevention and Control
GUARANTEED 99% PURITY**

GRADES—Mixed Crystals, Fines, Granulated (Snow), Packed in Suitable Containers for Growers' Requirements.

Agents for All States: ELDER SMITH & COMPANY LIMITED, All Capital Cities.

BOOKLET—"Better Yields by Spraying with ESA Bluestone" obtainable on application to Elder Smith & Co. Ltd.

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GRUBBING?

Previous experience had convinced me that to be really efficient a grubbing machine should have ample power and ropes that will meet the heavy demands required of them. I found that shovel and axe work is very costly either by itself or in conjunction with a machine. The machine that offered these features with a host of others, was THE "MONKEY" GRUBBER.

It gave me the power of 260 pairs of hands in a simple and compact form; the lever is short, so that I am able to stand firm-footed and get the full stroke. There are two speeds in the machine, as well as an automatic release that allows me to let off a strain, or as the machine will work in any position, it comes in for all jobs that would require a chain block. It is taken to the job on a pair of wheels like a barn truck, and is rigged for work in a few minutes. The ropes are in lengths that I find easy to handle, and each one is fitted with hook and loop couplings, so simple and absolutely IT for effectiveness. The makers have included a sturdy snatch block with a novel method of securing to the ropes, and also a fine type of firm gripping rope shortener. The latter makes it very easy to accommodate the lengths of rope to the tree or stump being pulled, and is quickly released from the rope. The combination of so many time and labor saving features makes the "Monkey" Grubber a superior grubbing outfit.

REMEMBER FOR YOUR GRUBBING THERE'S ONLY

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Launceston.

Apple and Pear Acquisition

CULTURAL AND SHIPPING PROBLEMS — DEVELOPMENT OF BY-PRODUCTS —
HALF AND QUARTER CASE TRADE IN CARTONS — HIGH COURT ACTION —
PARLIAMENTARY ENQUIRY.

THE MARKETING of the 1941 Apple and Pear crop is proceeding under the care of the Apple and Pear Marketing Board and its Committees in the several States.

The fruit is of excellent quality and is appreciated by the public.

Difficulties are being met as they arise. For instance, owing to the demand on shipping space from Tasmania with material for war needs, space for Apples for Brisbane and Sydney was seriously restricted. After negotiation the problem was temporarily relieved, but tasks of this practical character need constant attention.

At one stage Victoria had to send substantial quantities of fruit to Sydney and Brisbane.

A feature is being made of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ case containers. Apples are being supplied to military camps so that the troops can have an Apple a day.

.. . . .

Progress is being made as the development of Apple drying and in the manufacture of juice products — pure Apple juice, cider, non-intoxicating cider and Apple vinegar. A vigorous publicity campaign is in progress, including advertising by press and radio, Apple Weeks, educational propaganda, posters, and distribution of recipe books and shop display material.

Cultural Problems.

Problems arose through heavy rains in the Pear season in the Goulburn Valley (the water having to be pumped from some orchards), affecting the immediate and keeping qualities of the fruit.

The heavy rains in other parts of Victoria also South Australia, brought unexpected cultural problems.

In Harcourt and some other Victorian districts there was a surprisingly severe late infestation of moth. The heavy rains appear to have dislodged much of the spray coverage. Then, when picking time came, growers found much moth damage, some crops having 50 per cent. losses.

On the other hand, those growers who put on the final oil and lead spray got as much as 98 per cent. clean fruit.

In South Australia

there was an infestation of late moth in some orchards. Many growers put on their last lead spray on Jonathans in January. Then followed heavy rains which washed off the spray, leaving the fruit open for moth attack. The heavy rains just before picking time may have the tendency to reduce the storage life of Jonathans. A problem which appears to be developing is that of late spot.

In common with the other States there is severe shortage of labor on the orchards and in the packing sheds.

Opposition Continues.

Around the Melbourne metropolitan areas vigorous opposition continues, the view being held that no acquisition plan should apply: that compensation should be paid to export growers and that there should be free marketing.

In a radio "Heckle Hour" over 3DB Melbourne, on March 29, Mrs. Serpell, representing the Fruitgrowers' Defence League and the Free Marketing League, opposed acquisition; Mr. H. W. Soothill, Deputy-chairman of the Board, defended acquisition, which, he said, had been asked for by the growers, and no effective alternative had been put forward. Control was necessary as a war measure.

High Court Action.

It was announced during March that legal action was being taken in N.S.W. to contest the validity of the National Security (Apple and Pear) Regulations—the writ being served on behalf of Mr. A. U. Tonking, M.L.A., of Orange, in his capacity as a fruit grower. (Mr. Tonking is Chief Secretary in the N.S.W. Government.)

Parliamentary Enquiry.

A Labor recommendation that a joint Parliamentary Committee be appointed to enquire into the administration of the Apple

and Pear Board administration was accepted by the Assistant Minister for Commerce (Mr. Anthony) at the end of March.

Mr. Pollard (Labor, Vic.), said the Board had been criticised by the public, the press and growers. While not wishing to reflect on members of the Board he wanted the enquiry to secure more efficient running and elimination of waste. Apples were too dear in shops because the Board had not exercised its powers fully. The price of Apples should be fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner, Mr. Frost (Labor, Tas.) said the financial aspect of the Board's operations should be probed.

Mr. Bell (U.A.P., Tas.) and Mr. Stacey (U.A.P., S Aust.) urged that depots should be established at which consumers could obtain Apples at a reasonable price. If the Board entered the retail business it could build up a fund for future use.

In reply, Mr. Anthony said the Board had been set up primarily to advise on the export trade, but because of the war had had to attend to local marketing. Last season's loss was caused because crops had been assessed three months before harvesting, and growers had been paid 75 per cent. of the assessment: adverse seasonal conditions had caused the harvest in many cases to fall below assessments. Freight, distribution and marketing costs last year had totalled £1,372,000.

Continuing, Mr. Anthony said he had instructed the Board to make the fruit available as cheaply as possible to the public, but the Board's work had been hindered by a type of propaganda deliberately designed to discredit the Board.

S. Australia is Pushing the $\frac{1}{2}$ Case and Case Trade.

Co-operation of Wholesalers and Retailers.

The need for efforts to increase the sale of Apples this season and particularly by case and half case lots is seen in the approach which Adelaide wholesalers have made to retailers.

Wholesale traders point out that by retailers vigorously pushing the case and $\frac{1}{2}$ case trade there will be no need for the establishment of the proposed depots to conduct the business. The half case trade is deemed the more important.

In a circular to the Adelaide retail trade at the end of March, Messrs. Silbert, Sharp and Bishop point out the value of making a "special" to the public of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Jons. at 3/- and big Cleos. at 2/6 per half case (box back).

They state "the bushels and half cases are resaleable at 6d. and 3d. respectively, so the fruit in a bushel of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Jons. costs only 4/- a case and you get 3/- a half for it. So you nett 1/- per half and not 1/- per case as allowed by the Board in its advertising."

Country residents are being urged to obtain their case and $\frac{1}{2}$ case lots from their local retailers.

N.S.W. Supt. Replies to Criticism.

Replying to criticism regarding alleged huge waste in N.S.W., the State Superintendent of the Apple and Pear Marketing Board (Mr. A. Stevenson) stated that the criticism was unfounded.

After dealing with the economics of the situation, including loss of Australia's export markets, Mr. Stevenson continued:

The Commonwealth Government's decision to guarantee growers an advance according to variety, size, and grade was the only method of ensuring the maintenance of the industry and

FRUITGROWERS

For Experienced Judgment on Fruit— Assured Returns and Efficient Service

Consign to ...

PATERSON & Co. LTD.

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MUNICIPAL FRUIT MARKETS
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Box 252, Haymarket P.O.

Phones: MA 6624, MA 6625.

Telegraphic Address: "Paternsonia," Sydney.

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For Crops of
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Excelling where value of harvest is a prime consideration... Goodman's trees, yield season after season, bumper crops of first-grade fruit that brings top prices in both home and overseas markets. All trees are guaranteed free from insect pests, true-to-name, and vigorous strikers in all climates. Catalogue mailed free on request to

C.J. GOODMAN PICNIC POINT NURSERIES BAIRNSDALE

APPLE AND PEAR ACQUISITION (Con inued)

those supported by it until the return of normal conditions.

In addition to an advance for the fruit, payments were made for packing, cases, wrapping paper, strawboards, cartage, and rail freight. Commission to selling agents was another unavoidable expense. Thus the actual cost to the Commonwealth Government of a case of 2½ in. Fancy Delicious Apples, produced in Orange and marketed in Sydney comprised the Commonwealth advance to grower (5/-), packing freight, commission, etc. (4/6), making a total of 9/6 per case, or 8d. to 9d. a dozen for 2½ in. fruit, 9d. to 10d. for 2½ in. and 10d. to 11d. for 2½ in. For Jonathans the payments were 4/- and 4/6 a case respectively (total 8/6), with proportionate cost a dozen.

QUEENSLAND.

In Queensland the district representative of the State Committee of the Apple and Pear Marketing Board is Mr. A. D. Philp, The Summit. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. E. L. Donaldson.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Apple and Pear Marketing Committee.

District Representatives.

THE district representatives of the N.S.W. State Committee of the Apple and Pear Marketing Board are as follow:—

Charles, R. J., East Goulburn.
Morris, F. A., Tallong.
Tickner, J. E., Penrose.
Finn, F. T., Yass.
Phelps, R. S., Box 106, P.O., Albury.

Batlow Packing House Co-op., Batlow.

Young Cool Stores Co-op., Box 5, P.O., Young.

Griffith Producers' Co-op., Box 476, P.O., Griffith.

Leeton Co-op. Cannery, Leeton.

Yenda Producers' Co-op., Box 19, P.O., Yenda.

Heise, E., Oakdale via Camden.

Scobie, J. H., Wedderburn via Campbelltown.

Moppett, B. H., Glen Hill, Oakdale-road, Picton.

Phillips, W. C., Yetholme.

Asst. J. Gibson, "Belle Vue," Yetholme.

Sim, E. R., "Wenonah," Capertee.

Winterbottom, J. H., Kelso.

Francis, W. H., c/o Austin, "The Glen," Hat Hill-road, Blackheath.

Orange Producers' Rural Co-op. Society Ltd., Box 41, P.O., Orange.

Farry, J. E., Banana Growers' Distributors Ltd., Lismore.

Thompson, Wilton, Kentucky.

Jacks, R. A., Armidale.

Studdert, C. P., Secretary, Newcastle Fruit Transport Assn., 196 Lawson-street, Hamilton.

Mr. H. C. Jeffress holds the position as Inspector; the State Supt. is Mr. A. Stevenson.

CONFERENCE IN SYDNEY.

Plans to dispose of large quantities of Apples were discussed at a conference of Commonwealth and interstate representatives held at Sydney on March 18.

Hon. H. L. Anthony (Asst. Minister for Commerce), who presided, said that exceptional efforts would be made to move the export surplus into consumption. The general public did not realise the tremendous problems confronting the Government and the Board, including shortage of labor, while shipping limitations make it doubtful whether excess fruit from Tasmania—which produced half of the Australian output of Apples, could be transported to the centres of consumption on the mainland in any substantial quantity.

The conference discussed the publicity campaign, the sale of case lots, distribution by State Railways, the support of retailers in handling larger orders, co-operation by the State Governments in disposing of Apples to needy sections of the community, and Tasmanian shipping difficulties.

Goulburn: At a meeting of about 30 growers early in March, a deputation was appointed to interview the Assistant Minister for Commerce. Mr. Anthony, seeking redress for their grievances. Speakers at the meeting included Messrs. Tully, M.L.A., B. Mills, of Tourang, and S. Hunt, of Parkesbourne.

GOULBURN VALLEY.

In our last issue a letter supporting acquisition was published from the Secretary of the Northern Victoria Fruitgrowers' Association, Mr. S. Cornish. In a supplementary statement, the President, Mr. W. Young, stated that despite much misinformed criticism, he was convinced that without control, Goulburn Valley growers would have been ruined through the indiscriminate flooding of the domestic market with fruit usually exported. Disgruntled critics had shown very little knowledge of the economics of the industry.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Apple and Pear Marketing Committee District Representatives.

DISTRICT SUPERVISORS appointed by the South Aust. Committee of the Apple and Pear Marketing Board are as follow:—

Name, Private Address and District.

John Hunter, Clare; Clare, Penwortham and Seven Hills.

F. E. Rix, Williamstown; Williamstown, Keyneton, Eden Valley, Springton, Sandy Creek.

Cecil Robin, Nuriootpa; Angaston, Tanunda, Nuriootpa, Light's Pass.

B. McGlinchey, Chain of Ponds, and C. Sandercock, Birdwood; Kersbrook, Gumeracha, Forrester, Kenton Valley, Birdwood, Mt. Torrens, Cudlee Creek, Prairie, Milbrook, Chain of Ponds.

Ralph Morphett, Stirling, and W. J. Bishop, Basket Range; Careys Gully, Uraidla, Summer-town, Piccadilly, Stirling, Bridgewater, Crafers, Aldgate, Basket Range, Ashton, Norton's Summit, Cherryville, Montacute, Fifth Creek.

M. G. D. Basey, Cherry Gardens, and A. D. Hannaford, Belair; Coromandel Valley, Blackwood, Belair, Clarendon, Kangarilla, Cherry Gardens, Victor Harbor, Inman Valley, Willunga, Meadows, McLaren Vale, McLaren Flat, Upper Sturt, Ironbank, Longwood, Scott's Creek, Mt. Barker, Nairne, Strathalbyn, Rockleigh, Ashbourne.

C. G. Mason, Forest Range; Lenswood, Forest Range, Lobethal.

R. C. Peacock, Oakbank; Balhannah, Oakbank, Verdun, Ambleside, Mylor, Woodside, Mt. Barker, Nairne.

L. L. Dearman, Paracombe (Inglewood P.O.); Paracombe and district.

The main districts have been enumerated, but if any grower is in doubt as to which Supervisor is allotted to his particular district, he is advised to communicate with the nearest Supervisor.

In the event of any grower failing to contact his Supervisor he should communicate with the office of the Committee, either at the Government Produce Department, Light-square, Adelaide, or the Committee's Market Office, Grenfell-street, Adelaide.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

District representatives of the W.A. Committee, Apple and Pear Marketing Board, are as follows:—

H. Birmingham, Dwellingup; G. Preacher, Bunbury; F. R. Tucker, Capel; W. H. Gobey and L. R. Overheu, Donnybrook; D. C. Thomson and H. E. Armstrong, Bridgetown; G. F. Phillips and D. McKay, Manjimup; W. Cowley and W. Shoesmith, Eoyup Brook; B. Hickling, Mt. Barker; P. A. Moore, Albany; A. R. Kelly, Pemberton; W. J. Faulkner, Collie.

Mr. R. M. Carter is the State Superintendent, and Mr. W. D. Cansdale, Secretary.

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New
Toolbar-connected
implements

McCormick-Deering Farmall-A tractor with GL-151 3-furrow mouldboard plough in offset position on the toolbar for ploughing "on."

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ORCHARD-VINEYARD

The advanced design of the rubber-tyred McCormick-Deering Farmall-A tractor—THE TRACTOR WITH "FRONT-END PULL"—provides the foundation for the mounting of a unique toolbar and lifting device to which can be attached a complete set of toolbar-connected ploughing, cultivating and disc-harrowing implements which set a new high standard of high-speed field-working efficiency and ease of control for vineyard and orchard operations.

A demonstration can be arranged on your own property without obligation to you. Ask your nearest McCormick-Deering agent for full particulars.

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ROBT. NETTLEFOLD PTY. LTD., HOBART, AGENTS FOR TASMANIA

4178

Letter to the Editor

ALTERNATIVE TO ACQUISITION.

The Editor,
Dear Sir,

In response to your invitation to forward schemes to deal with the Apple and Pear problem, I am enclosing the following.

Divide the States into zones. Take Victoria for example. Let the Apple and Pear crop be assessed when approaching the harvesting period, one assessment might be sufficient.

Then pay all growers within a radius of say ten miles of Victoria Market, Geelong, Bendigo, Ballarat, and other centres where the fruit was usually sold, say for example, 6d. per case for all marketable fruit. The next zone would include growers beyond the first zone, up to say about a 20-mile radius, and pay these growers say 9d. per case of marketable fruit. Another zone to include growers beyond this radius, pay them say 1/- per case.

After paying these amounts, give the growers permission to dispose of their fruit as they wished.

Growers who have catered for the export trade only might be paid a little more for their fruit.

Under the present scheme, people living in Buninyong alongside an orchard, can only purchase their fruit from a hawker, or storekeeper, who purchases it from the wholesaler in Ballarat, seven miles distant, who, in turn has to purchase the fruit from the Board.

No doubt there are other centres where similar conditions prevail. Needless to add, the local population are up in arms against the present conditions.

Yours truly,

B. S. COXALL.
Webville Gardens, Buninyong,
Vic., 20/3/41.

Comment: The foregoing was submitted to leaders of the industry for their views. They point out that the acquisition plan is Australian-wide in scope and it was difficult to imagine such a zoning scheme applying to, say Tasmania, the heaviest producing State and from which the bulk of the fruit was usually sent overseas or interstate.

Apple Juice Products

Cider, Pure Apple Juice, Vinegar

CO-OPERATIVE MANUFACTURE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

HIGH QUALITY Apple juice products are being manufactured at Messrs. Foureur's Co-operative Cider & Vinegar Ltd., at Mitcham, near Adelaide, South Australia.

The products include cider, both alcoholic and non-alcoholic, pure Apple juice and cider vinegar.

This enterprise has developed from a very small beginning some years ago to the utilisation of over 16,000 bushels of Apples annually, though it is felt that with adequate publicity this quantity could be increased to 50,000 bushels for handling with the firm's present plant.

A visit to their property revealed that hygienic methods were adopted.

A steady demand has developed for their cider vinegar, which has a good sale throughout Australia. Some 50,000 gallons are now manufactured annually, and it is with this product that substantial developments are looked for.

Only sound, matured Apples are used. The fruit inspected was of the "orchard run," type—2 in. Apples, wholesome, but not suitable for general marketing in a season of abundance of high quality fruit.

The Apples, after being washed, travel from a hopper by conveyors to the cutting knives whence they go to the press for the extraction of the juice. The plant can handle some 600 cases per 8-hour day.

The fermenting vats for cider hold 1,000 gallons each. Some vats are made of oak, and others of jarrah. Of great interest was a huge vat standing some 13 feet high and with a diameter of 27 feet, and capable of holding 40,000 gallons of vinegar.

Practically all of the shareholders in this co-operative company are Apple growers.

Retail prices of Apple products in Adelaide are as follow:—

Cider Vinegar: 26 oz. 8d., 13 oz. 6d., $\frac{1}{2}$ -gall. flagons 1/2.

Pure Apple Juice: 26 oz. 10d., 13 oz. 6d. (bottles returned).

Sweet Cider: 26 oz. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 13 oz. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (bottles returned).

Sparkling Cider (sold only by hotels and wine saloons): 26 oz. 1/6, 13 oz. 1/-, 6 oz. 8d.

CANNED FRUITS

TOMATO—FRUIT OR VEGETABLE?

Arbitrary Action by Sales Tax Authorities Penalises Tomato Growers.

SOME YEARS AGO, when the late Mr. Patten was Minister for Commerce, the Tomato was classified as a fruit, and brought under a higher rate of charges.

Now the Sales Tax Authorities have reversed this decision.

Until November last the canned Tomato was regarded by sales tax officials as being in the same category as canned Peaches, Pears, Apricots, etc., and was exempted from payment of sales tax. In that month the Sales Tax Exemption and Classification Act became law and in the eyes of taxation officials the Tomato ceased to be a fruit and became a vegetable, which, when canned, was subject to sales tax at the rate of 5 per cent.

As the tax claimed is retrospective to November 11 last, and the legislation provides for the passing on of the tax, retailers are fearful of being called upon to bear the tax burden on canned Tomatoes already sold.

Efforts are being made by the Commonwealth Jam, Preserving and Condiment Makers' Association to have canned Tomatoes restored to sales tax exemption list.

PEAS FOR CANNING.

Success at Oberon, N.S.W.

Britain Needs 3,000 Tons.

A COMPETITION for canning peas was recently held at Oberon, N.S.W.

Mr. S. C. Hodgson, N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture, said that Britain was looking to Australia and N.Z. to supply her needs in green pea seed. During the war she would require 3,000 tons from Australia alone.

All entries were of the Greenfeast variety. Four of the crops were from locally produced seed.

During his visit to the Oberon district, Mr. Hodgson inspected a splendid crop of Canners' Perfection, not entered in the open competition. It has been found that Canners' Perfection weighed from 2 lb. to 3 lb. a bushel more than Greenfeast; it matured more evenly, held better, and the percentage of peas in pods of this variety was 63 as against about 52 in Greenfeast.

The Department of Agriculture recently introduced a number of other canning varieties from the United States of America, and it was hoped to test these at Oberon during next season.

CANNED FRUIT EXPORTS.

Britain Buys 500,000 Cases.

The British Ministry of Food has arranged to purchase approximately 500,000 cases of Australian canned Apricots, Peaches, and Pears from the present season's crop. The value of the purchase is £425,000.

The Minister for Commerce (Sir E. Page) stated the present sale, early in the season, was very satisfactory. Additional sales were anticipated.

CANNED APRICOTS.

Pack Less Than Last Year.

Australia's canned Apricot pack for 1941 season totalled 288,149 cases, compared with 397,136 cases for 1940 season, and 282,422 cases for 1939, states the Australian Canned Fruits Board.

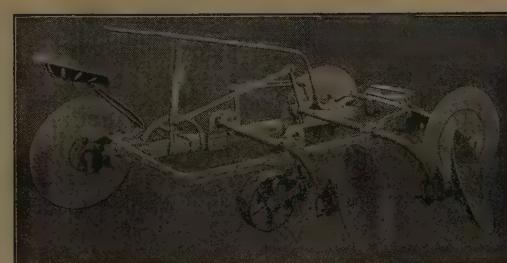
Fair quantities of Apricots had been diverted to jam manufacture and pulp. The 1940 pack was a record.

There had been no difficulty in clearing the crop. The minimum price paid by factories to growers had been £13 a ton for canning and £11 for jam purposes.

The Secretary of the Board (Mr. W. J. Adams) added that processing of Peaches and Pears

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was still in progress. It was not expected pack returns would be available for several weeks.

Production in 1941.

The production of canned Apricots in the 1941 season was 288,705 cases (actual number), or 288,149 on the basis of 2 doz. 30 oz. cans per case. (The bulk of the production is in 30 oz. cans.) These figures were supplied by the Australian Canned Fruits Board.

For the purpose of comparison, hereunder are shown production figures of canned Apricots from 1932 onwards:

Equivalent of CASES each containing 2 doz. 30 oz. cans:—
1932, 182,071; 1933, 223,619;
1934, 229,316; 1935, 274,360;
1936, 379,435; 1937, 127,189;
1938, 380,082; 1939, 282,422;
1940, 397,136; 1941, 288,149.

The Romance of Vitamin C

Medical Man's Research

AS GUEST SPEAKER at the 20th annual conference of the Victorian Central Citrus Association on February 12, Dr. S. J. Cantor told of the "Romance of Vitamin C." He has already conducted many research studies on behalf of the citrus industry as a medical officer of the Victorian Department of Mental Hygiene.

Dr. Cantor reviewed the ravages made by scurvy in the days of the old sailing ships when people were forced, owing to long periods at sea and few calls at ports where fresh fruit and vegetables might be obtained,

to rely upon a small variation in diet. The mortality recorded was extremely heavy and scientific dietary was not as well known as it is at present.

Scurvy Countered.

About 300 years ago, Capt. Chas. Lind experimented with citrus juices as an offset to scurvy, and great interest was aroused at the preliminary success which he reported. The speaker outlined the introduction of the cultivation of citrus fruits in various countries and the efforts made to transplant certain varieties to countries in which such fruits were little known. Columbus and other early navigators carried plants and trees upon their voyages and eventually succeeded in introducing them into the then comparatively new countries.

From this simple beginning the production of citrus fruits has extended to almost every suitable civilised country, and the benefits of citrus juice have been amply demonstrated in relation to certain physical ailments. Fortunately, the citrus industry is now well established in most countries.

Vitamin C from Citrus.

In discussing Vitamin C, Dr. Cantor stated that although the Lime was the first fruit used to supply anti-scurvy properties, actually it is poorer in Vitamin C than are Oranges and Lemons. Vitamin C acts as a reducing agent for nitrate of silver. For pneumonia it has been demonstrated that a pneumonia patient requires from 800 to 900 milogrammes of Vitamin C per day, and that a large amount of Vitamin C in the body makes it largely resistant to disease.

Epileptics require at least 50 m.g. to counteract sponginess of the gums and 90 m.g. is generally admitted as a satisfactory deterrent. In this connection Soya Bean and Jack Bean derivatives are now used in conjunction with Urea for the treatment of sponginess of the gums. In comparatively recent years, Capt. Scott reported outbreaks of scurvy during his journey to

the South Pole, in spite of supplies of citrus juices, probably affecting the party on account of extreme climatic conditions.

A deficiency of Vitamin C in the diet results in an acid saliva instead of an alkaline saliva and pre-disposes to certain bodily disarrangements.

Study of Home Budgets.

In a study made by his Department, of Melbourne family budgets from August, 1939, to August, 1940, it was found that in an average family of five persons, too little fruit was included in the diet.

A study made of 463 families showed that the average consumption of Oranges is only 2½ per adult male per week. Unfortunately, however, 16 per cent. of the families eat no Oranges at all and 20 per cent. eat less than one Orange per person per week.

Of 463 families contacted, 443 do not eat any Grapefruit, 18 eat one Grapefruit per week, and two families buy one to two Grapefruit per week; 352 families eat no Lemons, 89 eat one Lemon each per week, 14 eat one to two, six eat two to three, and only two eat three to four. In 220 families 140 eat no Mandarins, 27 eat one, 21 eat one to two, 13 eat two to three, and three eat three to four.

The investigation further showed that even in other fruits, too little is allowed in the weekly budget for fruit, and out of 433 families contacted, 26 eat no Apples, 74 no Oranges, 108 no Bananas and 263 no Pears.

Dr. Cantor stated that good results have been noted when patients are supplied with citrus juices in their daily diet, and from his experience he submits that greater interest in fruit supplements as an addition to the daily diet should be stimulated. When people eat more fruit, not only because they like it, but also because they realise its value from a health point of view, the average health of the nation will be improved. He appreciates the value of the publicity avenues exploited by the Citrus Association and strongly urges its continuation in the education of the public to the value of fruit as a regular item of diet.

You ought to read these six booklets

THE A.M.P. Society has prepared six folders and booklets for those young men and women who want to get ahead financially; who want to strengthen themselves so that they and their families may be prosperous and secure.

These six folders are named in the coupon below. Put a cross against those you wish to read (we suggest that you put a cross against all six) and send the coupon to the nearest A.M.P. office. Reading the folders may give you a new outlook on life and its opportunities. You could not spend a twopenny stamp in a more fruitful way. Send the coupon to-day.

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• THE MARKET GROWER •

Control of Insect Pests Attacking Cabbages, Cauliflowers and Related Plants

(By R. T. M. Pescott, M.Agr.Sc., F.R.E.S., Entomologist, Vic. Dpt. of Agriculture.)

DESTRUCTIVE INSECT pests which attack seed beds and growing plants are the pea mite, red-legged earth mite, snails, slugs, cabbage moth, cabbage butterfly, cabbage aphis, cutworms and the vegetable weevil. Full details are given in the Victorian Journal of Agriculture. The following is a summary.

Pea Mite and Red-legged Earth Mite.

Life History and Description:

During the Summer, these mites are to be found in the form of eggs in the dead bodies of the parent mites on the surface of the soil. With the advent of rains and lower temperatures, these eggs hatch into

of any kind on it for some weeks prior to sowing the seed.

(b) **Chemical Measures:** For young plants in the seed bed, either spraying or dusting methods are applicable. For a spray, the most suitable mixture is 1 oz. of nicotine sulphate and 3 oz. of soap in 5 gallons of water. This should be thoroughly sprayed on to the plants and the soil under the plants. The warmest part of a reasonably warm day should be chosen for the treatment. It will be necessary to repeat applications every three or four days as long as mites are present. For dusting, a 2 per cent. nicotine dust or a prepared dust containing both nicotine and creosote are the

while dry, and then made into a crumbly mash with 2 to 3 gallons of water. This bait is then scattered in a thin layer on the soil along the rows of affected plants and in other situations where the snails congregate. The bait should be applied late in the afternoon or at night to ensure its being moist, as it is useless in a dry condition.

Slug Control: The most effective control for slugs is a bait made from a compound known as metaldehyde. This is prepared as follows:—Powder two large tablets (8 grams) of Meta fuel and mix thoroughly into one quart measure of bran. Make this into a mashy bait by the addition of roughly one cup of water, and then broadcast it, or place it out in small heaps, some 2 feet apart, in the areas where the slugs are plentiful.

The Cabbage Moth or Grub.

This is probably the most common pest that attacks grow-



Fig. 1.—The Red Legged Earth Mite (adult female).
Left: Dorsal view. Right: Neutral view, magnified by 20.

small six-legged mites which immediately commence feeding on young plants. As the mites continue feeding, they become mature eight-legged mites, laying eggs chiefly on the under-surface of the leaves of the host plant, but some are laid on the ground. There are several generations of these mites in a season.

The mature mite measures 1/25th of an inch in length. The body is of a dense velvety black color, with eight bright red legs (see Fig. 1).

Control: Measures for the control of these mites can be considered under two distinct headings:—

- (a) Preventive, and
- (b) Chemical.

(a) **Preventive Measures:** Preventive measures may be applied by growers of vegetable and garden plants. The smaller grower should not obtain seedlings from known infested gardens. This is an easy means of spreading the pest, as the eggs of the mite are laid on the leaves of these plants. The grower who raises his own seedlings should carefully prepare the seed bed and allow no growth

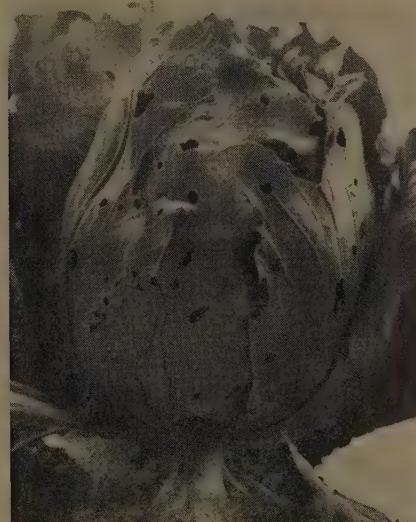


Fig. 2.—Damage to Cabbage head caused by Vegetable Weevil Caterpillars.

most suitable. Recent experiments conducted in New South Wales have shown that a dust consisting of 1 lb. of derris-root powder, mixed with 8 lb. of a 2 per cent. nicotine dust, is very suitable for dusting young vegetable plants.

Snails and Slugs.

Snail Control: The most effective control for snails is a poison bait mixture consisting of 1 lb. of calcium arsenate and 16 lb. of bran. These two materials should be thoroughly mixed

ing cabbages and cauliflowers in Victoria.

In the early stages of attack, the young grubs either eat small patches from the under-sides of the leaves, or else they burrow in the leaves after the manner of leaf miners. They rapidly increase in size, however, becoming bright green, active caterpillars which eat large holes right through the leaves. The outer leaves of young plants are riddled freely, but as the plants become older

and the outer leaves tougher, the young grubs feed mainly on the more tender centre leaves (Fig. 2). When infestation is severe, the centre leaves become covered with a delicate webbing. In acute cases, the heart of a cabbage may become so riddled with holes and fouled with excrement that it is unfit for human consumption.

Plants Attacked: Cabbages, cauliflowers, brussel-sprouts, turnips, radishes, stocks and wallflowers.

The complete life history of this insect varies from three to eight weeks, so that in a season there may be many generations.

Control: For the control of the cabbage grub, attacking cabbages and cauliflowers, arsenate of lead in one form or another is used.

If a spray is more convenient for use, the strength recommended is 2 oz. of arsenate of lead powder and 1 oz. of calcium caseinate spreader to 4 gallons of water. If a dust is used—and this is the most common form in market garden practice—it should be preferably a 50 per cent. arsenate of lead dust.

The seed-beds should be treated twice a week with one or other of the above mixtures and, after planting out, the treatments should be continued every ten to fourteen days, or more frequently if infestation is severe. If the vegetables are required for interstate trade or export, where health regulations are in force, it will be necessary to cease the use of arsenate of lead approximately one month before cutting, and substitute it with a 2 per cent. nicotine dust to destroy young larvae.

In New South Wales and Queensland, derris preparations are extensively used against this insect, particularly in the dusts and sprays at the latter end of the growth of the vegetable. It is found that arsenate of lead is more efficient than derris in the early part of growth of the plant.

The Cabbage Butterfly.

This serious insect pest of cabbages and cauliflowers is comparatively new to vegetable growers in Victoria, being first recorded here in March, 1939. Since that time, it has spread over the greater part of this State and into southern New South Wales.

Nature of Injury: The caterpillars of this pest commence work at the beginning of the

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The Market Grower (Continued)

season, damaging early plants. After riddling the outer leaves, they attack the tender inner leaves as they form, frequently feeding within the immature heads and rendering the cabbage unfit for food because of the abundance of their dark-green excreta. In cool weather the caterpillars often feed freely exposed on the surface of the leaves in the sunshine. Frequently they work into the centre of the cabbage, attacking the undeveloped "heart" and rendering the head worthless for market (Fig. 4). Seedling cabbages grown in cold frames are often damaged shortly after they are placed out in the field, the caterpillars cutting into the "bud," and thus destroying the future head. Injury

to adequate control measures taken, but if these are omitted from the spray or dust programme, serious damage will result.

Overwintering of this insect occurs in the form of eggs, which are to be found on decaying cabbage or cauliflower stems and leaves, or in the soil. These hatch in the early Spring, and immediately attack young plants. With the production of winged forms of the aphids in late Spring and early Summer, infestation of plants further afield may result, distances of one mile being common for flight of these forms.

During the season, several generations may be passed be-

1938-39 season was particularly bad in this respect.

Nature of Injury: Injury is caused by the grubs or larvae which normally are found in the soil during the day, but which come up on to the plants during the evening. They may attack the young plants in the seed-bed in the field immediately after planting-out, or again when the crop is maturing. In the early stages the plants are cut through at ground level, causing them to fall over and die. In later stages, this type of injury is not so apparent, but damage to the foliage and hearts may result.

Control: Of primary importance in the control of cutworms

e.g., potatoes, tomatoes or onions. As a rough guide, about 100 lb. of prepared bait (containing approximately 45 lb. of dry bran) per acre is necessary for a single treatment. In cases where an infestation is abnormally severe, however, it may be necessary to considerably increase this quantity of bait per acre, or even to bait an area several times to obtain a satisfactory control. It should be remembered that this bait is poisonous, and should be handled by responsible persons only, and kept away from all animals.

The Vegetable Weevil.

The vegetable weevil, which is a native of Central America, attacks most vegetables.

Nature of Injury: Damage to cabbages and cauliflowers by this insect is twofold. With the young plants, the adult beetles frequently eat through the plants at ground level, causing damage similar to that caused by the cutworm. With more mature plants, the larvae or grub attacks the outer leaves and the heart, causing damage similar to that of the cabbage moth.

Each female lays, on the average, some 500 eggs, either directly on the leaves, or on the soil near the base of the plant. The eggs are whitish when first laid, and about 1/25th of an inch in diameter.

Control: As with cutworms, the keeping down of weeds in the paddock during the late Winter and Spring, prior to planting, will assist greatly in reducing the population of these insects later.

In the field, as soon as the first signs of damage are noticed, the plants should be dusted with either a 25 per cent. lead arsenate dust or a 20 per cent. calcium arsenate dust, or else sprayed with lead arsenate, 1 lb. of powder in 16 gallons of water. One thorough application of either of these materials should be sufficient, but if subsequent damage is noticed, it may be necessary to repeat the treatment. It is always a wise precaution to dip young plants in the arsenate of lead solution before planting out, as this will keep cutworms in check as well as controlling the vegetable weevil.

HERBS FOR A.I.F.

Citizens Can Assist Production.

To obtain increased supplies of herbs, including Thyme, Sage and Marjoram for A.I.F. overseas, the Defence Canteens Service arranged for seeds to be planted at the Melbourne City Council Nurseries. Those who can assist by growing the plants to keep the Army cooks supplied, are invited to do so. Seedlings can be obtained by calling at the City Council Nurseries, Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne.



Fig. 3—Damage caused by the Cabbage Butterfly Caterpillars.
(U.S. Dept. Agric.)

of this nature may be serious, many plants being a complete loss.

Control: The experience of vegetable growers in Victoria with this pest has been that the arsenical sprays or dusts as applied for the cabbage moth or grub effect a very satisfactory control of this insect. It is therefore recommended that the normal arsenic sprays or dusts be used for the control of the Cabbage Butterfly in Victoria.

The Cabbage Aphis.

This insect pest rarely causes serious losses to cabbages and cauliflowers in Victoria, owing

fore the production of the egg stage the following Winter.

Control: Control of this pest is readily accomplished in the early stages by dusting with a 2 per cent. nicotine dust (=5 per cent. nicotine sulphate), or by using a combined arsenate of lead and nicotine dust in the ordinary cabbage moth dust. It is essential that these dusts be applied early, before the aphids have had time to multiply to large numbers.

Cutworms.

In certain seasons cutworms cause serious losses to market-garden and other crops. The

attacking any of the previously mentioned crops is the elimination of weed plants under which the Spring eggs are deposited. Careful attention to this factor will, in great measure, minimise future losses.

The generally accepted method of controlling cutworms is the use of poison baits. These are prepared from the following formula:—Bran 24 lb., Paris Green 1 lb., Water 3 gallons, Salt 8 oz.

It was discovered first in New South Wales, and it has been our experience in Victoria, that the addition of half a dozen crushed Lemons to the above formula increases its effectiveness.

The bran and Paris Green should be thoroughly mixed together in a dry state, and then the water in which the salt and crushed Lemon have been dissolved, slowly added until a damp (not sloppy) mash is formed. If Paris Green is not obtainable, then arsenite of soda can be substituted, using 12 oz. of arsenite of soda for every 1 lb. of Paris Green in the original formula. It should be pointed out that this bait, however, is not as effective as the one containing Paris Green, and should be used only when Paris Green is not obtainable.

The bait should be scattered over the ground in the late afternoon, so as to be fresh and attractive to the cutworms when they emerge from the soil to feed in the early evening. It should be broadcast uniformly over an affected area in the case of a young crop, or spread along the rows of an affected crop,

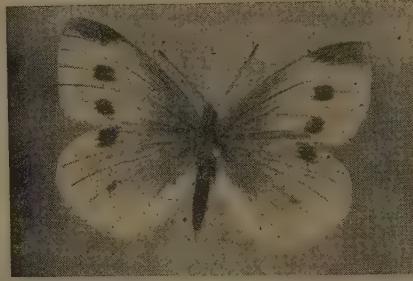


Fig. 4—The Cabbage Butterfly—female.

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THE MARKET GROWER (Continued)

Black Spot of Tomatoes**Cause and Measures of Control**

BLACK SPOT, or blossom-end rot, is one of the most common maladies of the Tomato, especially in dry seasons. It first makes its appearance at the blossom end of the fruit as a water-soaked area, which later becomes brownish in color, leathery and sunken. A greenish-black fungus is sometimes found associated with the condition, giving the affected area a velvety appearance.

At one time this fungus was thought to be the cause of the disease, but it is now known that the trouble is due principally to sudden fluctuations in the amount of soil water available to the plant at fruiting time. During very hot weather the roots may be unable to absorb moisture at the rate at which the plant requires it, even though there is sufficient moisture in the soil. The result is that the leaves withdraw moisture from the fruit, causing a collapse of the cells at the blossom end. Where there is a deficiency or an irregular supply of soil water, and a rapid loss of moisture from the plants through hot, drying winds, the same result may be expected. When the moisture supply reverts to normal, the collapsed cells may recover in the more advanced fruit, but in young fruit they usually perish.

Overseas investigations have shown that plants grown continuously in soil with low moisture content were resistant to the disease, but plants grown under optimum soil moisture conditions uniformly developed blossom-end rot after exposure to drought. Increasing amounts of nitrogen favored the disease, while the incidence of the trouble was markedly reduced by augmented applications of phosphatic fertilizer.

Blossom-end rot usually does not appear until some days after the occurrence of the disturbed environmental conditions; hence fruit may appear quite sound at the time of picking, but will show the disease when unpacked later. The condition is more likely to occur in plants growing in light, sandy, non-retentive soils lacking in humus.

One of the most important points in the control scheme is the regular and judicious application of water. It is difficult to govern conditions in the field, but where some control in the matter of watering is exercised, losses from the disease will be minimised.

The water-holding capacity of light sandy soils may be increased by the growing of green cover crops or by the addition of well-rotted stable or other manure, but the use of excessive amounts of animal manures and artificial nitrogenous fertilizers should be avoided if blossom-end rot is to be held in check.

A mulch of any suitable material will reduce evaporation of soil moisture. The growing of crops in fields sheltered from hot winds is also advisable.

The varieties Marglobe and Break O'Day, developed for resistance to fusarium wilt, are reported to be comparatively resistant to blossom-end rot. — (N.S.W. Agric. Notes.)

MUSHROOM CULTURE.**Composts Without Animal Manures.**

Mushrooms are almost invariably grown commercially on a compost formed by the fermentation, over a period of several weeks, of straw and animal manure—chiefly horse, cow or fowl manure, the relative amounts of straw and manure being varied according to the type and quality of manure used. Owing, however, to difficulties sometimes encountered in obtaining adequate supplies of animal manures, to objectionable odours associated with the early periods of composting, and to the attraction of large numbers of flies to the composting heap, mushroom growers frequently inquire about the possibility of making a compost without animal manures, observes a note in the N.S.W. Agricultural Gazette by officers of the Biological Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

It has long been known that it is possible to make a satisfactory mushroom compost using straw and materials high in nitrogen such as dried blood, sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda. Some lime is also added with a view to maintaining a neutral reaction in the straw, thus facilitating its decomposition. Recently, good results have been obtained by two local growers using an artificial compost based on a formula evolved in the United States. The ingredients of this case are straw, wheat grain, sulphate of ammonia and ground limestone. Details of the quantities of each ingredient and the methods of mixing, etc., can be obtained on application to the Department.

The experience of the Department, however, confirms that of overseas observers to the effect that successful results with such a manure substitute compost cannot be obtained with any degree of consistency, and that for commercial growers, manure composts are usually much cheaper, as well as giving higher yields. Processes and formulae for artificial composts for mushroom production are offered for sale from time to time, but growers are warned that only under exceptional circumstances is the use of a manure substitute compost warranted.

- Queensland Notes -**SHORTAGE OF NITROGEN.****Importance of Green Manure Crops.**

THE NECESSITY for farmers to provide nitrogen by green manure crops was recently stressed by Mr. F. W. Bulcock, Minister for Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane. The Minister said that a survey of nitrogenous fertilizer position in Australia indicated that only 47 per cent. of the normal requirements of ammonium sulphate may be available during the year. This shortage, together with the high price of imported nitrates made it necessary for producers to grow green manures for turning under.

QUEENSLAND FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN SYDNEY.

MANY MATTERS of practical importance to Queensland producers were included in the recent Sydney market report of the Committee of Fruit Marketing (Brisbane). The importance was stressed for representatives of growers to visit the markets as improvements were thus brought about.

The publicity campaign was no doubt responsible for improved values. Despite increased quantities, Pineapple prices were maintained at from 7/- to 12/-. Total arrivals amounted to

262,677 cases in comparison with 252,043 cases in 1939. The co-operation between grower and seller was evidenced in the increased demand for Papaws. Increased publicity would be necessary to popularise Custard Apples if larger quantities continued to come forward. Queensland Strawberries were appreciated in N.S.W.

Values were kept at a reasonable level by the arrangement with processors to purchase stocks after each day's marketing was complete at 2/3 per tray. This eliminated much waste. Improvements in the Tomato and bean trade were possible through better regulated consignments.

PRUNING TIME ARRIVES SOON.

STONE FRUITS are the first to be pruned. The kind of pruning done must be adjusted to the variety of tree.

Peaches and Nectarines bear most of their crop on one-year-old twigs, while Apricots, Plums and Prunes bear at least three-fourths of their crop on fruit spurs which may be two or more years old and which will live for many years. Apples and Pears bear their entire crop on two-year or older fruit spurs. Walnuts set their crop from terminal or near-terminal buds which were developed on the ends of twigs of the previous season's growth.

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DRIED FRUIT NEWS AND NOTES

Dried Fruits in W. Aust.

Of the record total of 94,450 tons of dried vine fruits produced in Australia last year, Western Australian crops were 3,715 tons, made up as follows (in tons): Currants 3,005, Sultanas 436, and Lexias 274.

These figures are given in the 1940 report of the Western Australian Dried Fruits Board.

Among other items in the report are the following:—

Sale of Australian Dried Fruits in Great Britain: Arrangements were completed with the British Government, through the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board, for the acquisition of 50,000 tons of the total Australian 1940 production, while sales have been effected to other British overseas possessions. In view of the season's record production, satisfaction must be expressed at the success which has crowned the efforts of the controlling authorities. The price fixed for Currants was disappointing, where those for Sultanas and Lexias were firm, and as the greater portion of the Western Australian Pack was made up of Currants, the local growers suffered accordingly. It was pointed out to the Control Board that prior to the present war, in an open selling market, the grade and quality of W.A. Currants usually commanded a higher price than those from the other States, and it was considered that some adjustment in favor of W.A. should be made in the proceeds from the British acquisition. The prices in sterling delivered into warehouse, U.K. ports, ranged from £35 for 4-crown Currants to £26 for 1-crown, with Sultanas at a flat price of £30 per ton. The Control Board sympathised with W.A. growers, yet, as otherwise an excess quantity of Currants would have been left on the Commonwealth market, it was considered the decision of the British Government to purchase

the entire surplus of the Australian Currant crop had averted a most serious setback to the industry, and no discrimination as to prices in the various States could be made.

The voluntary agreement between registered dealers and the A.D.F.A. had operated to the advantage of growers.

Illegal Trading.

Special attention was being paid to the prevention of illegal trading in dried fruits. Growers or dealers disobeying the law rendered offenders liable to severe fines.

Regret was expressed at the death during the year of Mr. J. N. Cox, a former member and Chairman of the Board

DRIED FRUIT PRICES.

Professor Copland, Commonwealth Prices Commissioner, approved, on March 10, new wholesale prices for dried vine fruits and Prunes. They are slightly higher than the opening rates for 1940 season.

Professor Copland explained that the effect of the wholesale increases, which varied on different types of fruit, was to

make retail prices one halfpenny a pound higher than prices ruling on March 31, 1940. No increase had been made in prices of dried tree fruits other than Prunes. The dried fruits industry had been subject to increased costs in production, processing, packing, and marketing, and the higher prices only partially offset these increases.

DRIED FRUITS EXPORT.

15,000 Tons Sold to Britain.

Dried vine fruits to the extent of 15,000 tons from the 1941 crop have been sold to the British Government—comprising (in tons): Sultanas 10,000, Currants 3,000, and Lexias 2,000. Sales were limited because of restricted shipping space. Further purchases are expected.

The 1941 crop is expected to be much below that of 1940.



Home Notes

SALT, BESIDES COOKING.

Four Uses Suggested.

THE USE OF SALT is not restricted to cooking, many other uses are made of this common part of the pantry's stores. Here are four uses that women may be glad to recall:—

1. New life can be put into tired, aching feet by bathing them in a basin of hot water to which two handfuls of salt have been added.

2. Itching caused by mosquito bites and other insect bites can be relieved by applying a paste of salt and baking soda. This will provide almost immediate relief and will tend to heal the bites.

3. An excellent mouthwash is made by adding a half teaspoon of salt to a glass of warm water.

4. For an invigorating body rub after bathing, moisten several handfuls of fine salt and rub over the body. Rinse off and dry well. This tonic treatment is recommended by many athletic directors.

DID YOU KNOW?

That wet salt will remove machine oil stains.

That sour milk is excellent for brightening hearth, tiles, and sinks.

That ammonia is excellent for removing grease, so put a little in the water when you wash your brush and comb.

City Fruit Markets Sydney N.S.W.

Licensed Farm Produce Agent

F. CHILTON

ESTABLISHED 1894

Fruit Commission Agent

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES — PROMPT RETURNS
Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables:

"CHILTONS."

RELIABLE ADVICE.
References:—Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket, Sydney,
and Growers throughout Australia.

10 CITY FRUIT MARKETS, SYDNEY.

MEMBER NEW SOUTH WALES CHAMBER OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INDUSTRIES.

Producers' Co-operative Distributing Society Ltd.

Are now paying a Bonus of 15% on all Commissions charged to regular clients of the Fruit & Vegetable Section for year ending Sept., 1938

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References: Bank of New South Wales.
Shipping Numbers on Application.

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GROWERS!—Consign your Fruit to—

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Postal Address: Box 36, Haymarket P.O., Sydney.

Established 1882.

SHIPPING NO. 19. 88 VIC. & TAS.

Stencils, Advice Notes, etc., on Application.

Telephone MA 3846.

Established 1900.

W. MUSGROVE & SON

Licensed Farm Produce Agents.

8 CITY FRUIT MARKETS, SYDNEY.

Our Motto—Quick Sales and Prompt Settlements.

Forwarding Numbers:

Tasmania, Victoria, S. Australia, No. 53.

Queensland, Northern Rivers, No. 18.

Motor Notes

CLEAN THE CARBURETTER

THE TRACTOR DRIVER may be mystified by the erratic running of the engine, the irregular functioning being due to no recognisable cause. The engine runs sweetly and perfectly on half throttle opening, but the speed drops away quickly when the accelerator pedal is fully depressed. The novice driver may imagine that something is seriously wrong, but this is not so.

There is one cause—a tiny speck of heavy dirt in the bottom of the jet. The speck is sufficiently heavy to sink when the engine suction is low, but when suction is increased by opening the throttle, the speck is drawn up into the jet. It lodges in the minute orifice and cuts off, or greatly reduces, the supply of fuel. When suction is reduced again the speck sinks. Cleaning the carburettor is the remedy.

PRODUCER GAS FOR CARS.

Appeal by Acting Prime Minister.

A WARNING that, if there were any marked deterioration of the international situation, the quantity of petrol available for civil purposes would be greatly reduced, was recently issued by the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Fadden.

He appealed to motor lorry owners, and firms employing large transport fleets, to use producer gas, and stated that the N.S.W. Government had decided to equip 10 per cent. of its lorries with gas producers. It had also decided to buy material for the manufacture of 1,000 units.

"At this critical period in the life of this country," continued Mr. Fadden, "it is of the greatest importance that petrol users should help the Government by using as little petrol as possible. Producer gas units are a means by which petrol consumption can be greatly reduced, especially in heavy lorries and trucks."

... : : :

The Royal Automobile Club of Victoria has issued an appeal to all motorists to economise in the use of petrol.

STEERING WHEEL ALIGNMENT.

TO MAINTAIN good performance, to increase safety, and to reduce tyre wear to a minimum, it is advisable to have the steering mechanism and the alignment of wheels and balance of tyres inspected and adjusted at least once a year—more often when roads are bad.

The accuracy which was originally built into the car will withstand considerable abuse, but the motor car of to-day operates under unusually severe conditions. This suggested inspection is therefore a safeguard against the efforts of long, continued road shocks. Steering and wheel alignment adjustments require the use of special gauges and tools and this work should be performed by the local garage.

CHECK OVER YOUR CAR.

BECAUSE the plug must ignite the mixture, it is necessary that this should be in good condition. Cracked or worn plugs, or plugs whose points have not been set to the correct gap, will always increase petrol consumption.

SIMILARLY, unless the contact breaker points are set correctly, and are kept in good condition, there will be more petrol consumption than necessary.

TEST the fan belt frequently for looseness. The generator charging rate should also be checked.

ACCELERATE EASILY.

A car running at 60 miles an hour requires a great deal more power to gain and retain the speed than one running at 40 m.p.h. It must, therefore, consume more fuel to the mile. Actually petrol consumption at 60 m.p.h. is about 35 per cent. more than at 40 m.p.h. In the same way to obtain quick acceleration, or make a quick get-a-way after a stop, more power is required than to accelerate easily. Here again more petrol must be used to obtain the greater power.

Herbert Wilson Pty. Ltd.

WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS
AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Nos. 1 and 10, Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne.

Accredited Agents for Victorian Central Citrus Association
and Affiliated Association.

City Telephone: F 6444.

Private Phone: M 3055.

Bankers: National Bank of Australasia (Western Branch), Melb.

Market Notes and Prices

VICTORIA.

Melbourne (3/4/41). — Quotations are per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Apples: Eating, 4/6 to 6/6, few higher; cooking, 4/6 to 6/-. Figs, 6/- to 9/-. Grapes, 5/- to 12/-, few specials higher. Oranges: Valencias, 8/- to 14/-, few specially selected higher. Lemons: Average standards, 8/- to 11/-; good standards, to 12/-; selected, to 13/- and 14/-, few specially higher; Grapefruit, 10/- to 18/-, few specially selected higher. Peaches, 4/- to 6/-. Pears: Dessert, 5/- to 8/-, few specials higher; culinary, 4/6 to 6/6. Plums, 4/- to 6/-. Quinces, 3/6 to 5/-. Bananas: Queensland (green), 6's, 12/- to 16/-; 7's, 16/- to 18/-; 8's and 9's, 18/- to 20/- double case, few higher. Pineapples: Queensland, 7/- to 10/- double case, few higher. Passionfruit, 4/- to 8/- half-case, few higher. Cantaloupes, 3/- to 6/-.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney: The following prices are taken from the "Weekly Marketing Notes" issued by the N.S.W. State Marketing Bureau for the week ending March 26. Apples: G. Smith and Jon. (N.S.W.) 4/- to 8/-, Del. 5/- to 12/-, London Pippin 3/- to 5/-, G. Smith (Vic.) 5/- to 7/-, Jon. (Vic. and Tas.) 5/6 to 7/-, Alfr. (Tas.) 4/- to 6/-, C.O.P. (Tas.) 5/6 to 9/- bush. case. Pears: Packham's 5/- to 8/- W.C. (Tas.) 7/- to 10/-, B.B. 4/- to 7/- bush. Peaches: Vic. Yellow Cling 7/- to 10/- bush. Plums 2/- to 5/- (few higher). Grapes:

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide (31/3/41): The following market notes and prices are supplied by the S.A. Fruit-growers and Market Gardeners' Assn. Inc. Most vegetables were in steady demand on Monday's markets, beans had a firmer demand and the quote was increased, otherwise quotes were unaltered. Fruit was steady at unchanged rates. The under-mentioned quotes are for f.a.q.

Vegetables: Beans, French, 3/-, 4/- doz. lbs.; Beetroot, 1/6 doz.; Cabbages, 2/6 to 5/- doz.; Carrots, 1/6, 2/- doz. bunches; Cauliflowers, 6/-, 7/- doz.; Celery, 3/6 doz. heads.; Leeks, 2/- doz.; Lettuces, 1/-, 1/6 doz.; Onions, 8/- cwt.; Parsnips, 2/- doz. bunches; Peas, River, 9/-, 10/-, local 11/-; Potatoes, 6/-

Agents in the BRISBANE FRUIT MARKETS

Highest Prices.

A. S. BARR Prompt Returns.
FRUIT EXCHANGE, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

Wholesale Fruit Merchant and Growers' Agent.

A Trial Solicited. Returns Speak for Themselves. Shipping No. 18. Established 1885. Registered Telegraphic Address: "Barr, Brisbane."

W. Arkell & Sons Estab. 1892
GROWERS' AGENTS.

Shipping No. 12

Bankers: National Bank of Australasia, George St., Brisbane.

**MURRAY
BROS**



CONSIGNING NO. 22 BRISBANE

SECTIONS 5, 41, & 42 ROMA ST., MARKETS

cwt.; Rhubarb, Cherry, 1/- doz; Tomatoes, 4/-, 5/-, $\frac{1}{2}$ case; Trombones, 4/- cwt.; Turkshead, 5/- cwt.; Turnips, 2/6 doz. bunches; Swede, 2/6 doz. bunches; Triambles, 5/- cwt. (Cases extra.)

Fruit: Oranges: Valencia, 8/-, 10/- cwt., Water 6/- cwt.



FRUIT MAN IN PALESTINE.

Describes Citrus and Country.

In a letter just received from somewhere in Palestine, Lieut. Linton J. Davis, who is serving with the A.I.F. abroad, reports having been privileged to see something of the citrus industry in that country. He is a junior member of the well-known firm of J. Davis Pty. Ltd. of the Victoria Market, and son of Mr. "Joe" Davis, managing director of the company.

Lin says that the climate is very much like Mildura, cold and crisp at night with heavy dews, just cool enough to make the wearing of battle dress necessary. This weather will last for about five to six weeks (at time of writing) and will then warm up.

He enjoyed the trip through the fruit country. The country is very interesting, being very fertile and every available yard is cultivated or used as pasture land. Orange groves are scattered all over the place and look very fine. The trees are rather small and are planted very close together. All groves appear to be fairly young as he did not see any really large trees, nothing like those of the late Edwin Roberts, of Mildura.

The workers are all Arabs or Jews, of which the former predominate. They look very dirty and poor and are generally dressed in tattered and patched robes. The houses are made of mud and stone and are clustered together in little villages all over the place and smell rather strongly. The Arabs spend their time herding small flocks of long-haired sheep with goats, mules, donkeys or camels. They till the soil with primitive ploughs hauled by a mixture of animals. Many Arabs work for the Government on road construction. The troops have to keep careful watch on their rifles and moveable arms. Lin was well and liking the life in spite of such unusual conditions as compared with life in Melbourne.



Cable Address: DAVIS, MELBOURNE.

Code: "ABC," 4th and 5th Editions.

Box, G.P.O. 148B.

J. DAVIS PTY. LTD., Fruit Merchants

8 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET

Consignments solicited.
Telephone, F 3232.

One Trial Invited. Best Prices obtained.
Bankers: The National Bank of Australasia, 271 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Telephone: F 6341. Private: WIN. 4535.

Telegraphic Address: "Listeria," Melbourne.

Codes: Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Edition. **IMPORTANT TO GROWERS**

Box 555D, Melbourne.

Australia looks to you to produce and sell good fruit, but to **PRODUCE GOOD FRUIT** and have it badly sold is a reflection on your business ability. To sell well is as important as to produce well. The greatest combination that can exist beneficially is that between a painstaking fruitgrower and a painstaking salesmen.

If you have good fruit to market, you will find in the firm of **GEORGE LISTER PTY. LTD.** the service you require.

GEO. LISTER PTY. LTD. 12 Wholesale Fruit Market, Franklin Street, Melbourne.

(Managing Director: J. R. VAIL) Bankers: The Commercial Banking Coy. of Sydney Ltd. (Melbourne Branch).

Silbert, Sharp & Davies
Pty. Ltd.
FRUIT MERCHANTS
17 Wholesale Fruit Market
Phone: F 2287.

CONSIGNMENTS OF FRUIT
AND VEGETABLES
Assured Highest Market Rates.
P. A. PATRIKEOS
36 Wholesale Fruit Market
Melbourne
Telephone: F 2227.

A. MILLIS & SONS

34 Wholesale Fruit Market

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS
Specialty—Prompt Returns. Cheques
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G. WOOLF
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WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANT
& COMMISSION AGENT
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Wholesale Fruit Merchants,
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Bankers: E.S. & A. Bank,
Market Branch.

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T. Stott & Sons Pty. Ltd. FRUIT MERCHANTS ESTABLISHED 1893.

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COUNTRY AND INTERSTATE ORDER TRADE SUPPLIED.

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Bankers: Bank of Australasia, Melbourne.

Regular Supplies of
Quality Fruit well Packed
and Graded will realize
the Best Prices.

**Tim Young & Co.
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Growers can be assured of receiving
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"Growers' Interests further protected
by our Fidelity Bonds."

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Established 1893.
Accredited Agent for Growers'
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Consignments Solicited from all
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Growers Will Receive Top Market
Value and Prompt Returns.

Fidelity Bond Guarantee for \$1,000

11 and 12 Victoria Market.

Pea and Bean Stands.

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Phone: F 5035.

**Fruit
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Growers! Consign your Fruit to

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Wholesale Fruit and Produce
Merchant, General Exporter, Com-
mission Agent, Shipping Provedor.

Specialty Overseas Export
All Countries.

New Market, Union St.,
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Telegrams: Austin Fruit.

Poultry Notes

THE POULTRY HOUSE.

In the housing of poultry there are three essentials. First, the house should be open-fronted and face the east. The necessity for this requirement is that the early morning sun may shine right into the house, thereby purifying the air and at the same time helping to keep in check vermin, which breed rapidly and are almost impossible to exterminate in dark, ill-ventilated houses. The north, west and south walls should be windproof, as nearly all our cold winds and wet weather come from those directions. Very little wind or rain comes from the east. Second, the house must have a good roof. Corrugated iron is the best material to use. Third: To ensure a dry floor in the house it should be from 4 to 6 inches higher than the surrounding ground. Another requirement is good ventilation, and the best way to obtain this is to leave a space from 5 to 6 inches between the top of the back wall and the roof. If this opening be made the full length of the house the roof will be kept cool on the hottest day. A house 12 feet by 30 feet would accommodate from 90 to 100 birds. Perches should be 2 inches wide, and where more than one is provided they should all be on the one level. About 7 inches is required for each of the Leghorns and similar classes, and about 8 inches for the heavy breeds.

FEEDING DUCKS.

DUCKS are rather gross feeders, and experiments have demonstrated that nitrogenous food is essential to ensure a plentiful supply of eggs and fertility. Their natural food consists largely of slugs, worms, etc. Hence meat is desirable.

During the breeding season old ducks should not have food of a fattening nature supplied to them. The most suitable food is barley meal mixed with an equal portion of pollard, and to this should be added some cooked lean meat. Butcher's offal, when not fatty, is excellent for the purpose. The food should be given warm, and of the consistency of stiff porridge.

Where the birds are at liberty they only require two meals per day, early in the morning and an hour before dusk. Nearby must be water for them to drink, or they will not feed properly.

In feeding ducklings, as great a variety as possible should be supplied. Barley meal, cheap oatmeal, boiled rice, each with about one-fourth of pollard, will afford change of diet. But with these should be mixed cooked lean meat, unless a plentiful supply of worms is obtainable. Maize meal is often used on account of its low price, but it is deficient in albuminous elements, and must be largely fortified in that direction.

TABLE POULTRY.

Some Crosses Advised.

Slowly, in fact too slowly, Australia is developing the table poultry trade, but unfortunately the kind of table bird most seen is the cull, or the seen-its-best-days hen that is marketed. Following an enquiry from a country reader as to the best breeds to cross for table poultry, we referred the question to Mr. Hall, of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, Poultry Section, who has had considerable experience with the commercial side and is in touch with all the big poulters. He advises that, all things considered, it is hardly necessary to include Indian Game blood for table poultry on a commercial basis, his argument being that Games are slow in maturing and therefore costly to rear up to marketable age, although we all admit that they are ideal from a flesh point of view. Obviously the object of the commercial poultry raiser is to get the birds to the market in prime, well-fleshed condition and as economically as possible.

He suggests that Light Sussex make a good table bird. Australorps x Sussex or R.I.R. x Sussex make good crossbreeds for this purpose, but, of course, you cannot breed from them as you could from Australorps. In addition, with the latter you get good egg production as well as the table properties.

RED MITE.

Paint Perches.

Red Mites are Troublesome Poultry Pests.

When the mites have extended up the walls of the houses the most effective means of eradication is by spraying with an

oil emulsion. This can be made by using kerosene or diesel fuel oil, the latter being now obtainable from petrol companies in forty gallon drums at a cheaper rate than kerosene.

Being somewhat thicker than kerosene it is a satisfactory type of oil to use for painting the perches as it will dry more quickly than heavier oils and, therefore, does not stain the feathers of the birds to the same extent.

The emulsion is made by dissolving 1-lb. of soft soap in a gallon of boiling water and while still near the boiling point add

slowly one gallon of kerosene, or diesel oil, stirring briskly all the time to thoroughly incorporate the oil and soapy water. This forms a stock solution and should be added to 8-gal. of soft water when it is ready for spraying.

In applying the mixture, a force pump should be used and a fine spray directed into all the crevices of the house, inside and outside, including the floor and roof.

Where there is heavy infestation, two or three sprayings at intervals of a few days may be necessary to ensure complete eradication.

The Pig Pen

APPLES FOR PIGS.

"I don't think farmers fully appreciate the value of Apples as pig food. In these times, when fruitgrowers are faced with the difficulty of transporting their crops overseas—times of national emergency—they can find a profitable use for a big portion of their product in this country per medium of the pig industry," said Mr. Hector McIntosh, Supervisor of the Canterbury Pig Council, at a meeting of farmers and orchardists at Tasman, Nelson (N.Z.).

"Trials in various centres have demonstrated beyond any doubt that fruit previously rejected as of no commercial value will return a net profit of at least 8d. a case, if fed in a balanced ration to pigs. It takes 50 cases of Apples to carry a pig from the weaner to the baconer stage, according to trials already completed, but further trials will take place this season to ascertain the value of a diet comprising pollard, lucerne, chaff, lucerne meal and meatmeal, in conjunction with the reject Apples, or

what may be termed the waste product of the orchard."

Mr. McIntosh said that if pollard or barley meal were added, it would give firmness to the flesh of the animal, and if used would, of course, mean feeding less fruit.

WATER FOR SUCKLING PIGS.

Investigations at Wye College, England, indicate that stye-reared suckling pigs will drink water from two weeks of age, because, it is inferred, they do not obtain sufficient liquid from their dam.

Growth rate curves indicate that many piglets outgrow the milk supply of their dam when between three and six weeks old. This may result in the development of anaemia and a disinclination to eat at six weeks old. Mortality in such litters may be extremely high.

The supply of clean, cool drinking water to very young pigs, therefore, is a sound practice, conducive to rapid and economical growth.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FRUITGROWERS

In response to numerous requests from growers for information as to who are members of the

Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria

the following list is given. All are members of the above Association, and are registered firms carrying on business in the

WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE.

STAND NUMBERS ARE AS INDICATED IN PARENTHESES.

| | |
|---|--|
| T. STOTT & SONS PTY. LTD. (26-36). | G. WOOLF & SONS (29-30). |
| H. L. E. LOVETT & CO. (23). | R. CORNISH & SONS (5). |
| A. E. PITTS (14). | J. HYMAN & SON (51). |
| J. DAVIS PTY. LTD. (8). | HERBERT WILSON PTY. LTD. (10). |
| W. S. TONG (31). | FRANK BOOTH & SONS PTY. LTD. (16). |
| SILK BROS. PTY. LTD. (24-25). | GEO. LISTER PTY. LTD. (12). |
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| GOLDEN VALLEY FRUIT CO. PTY. LTD. (15). | F. W. VEAR PTY. LTD. (28). |
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| H. M. WADE & CO. (21). | H. LOUEY PANG & CO. PTY. LTD. (4). |
| DAVID SMITH PTY. LTD. (3). | WING YOUNG & CO. (38). |
| SILBERT SHARP & DAVIES PTY. LTD. (17). | D. MENTIPLAY & CO. PTY. LTD. (27). |
| WATKINS FRUIT COMPANY PTY. LTD (5) | PRICE & KING PTY. LTD. (2). |
| | REGAN & KENNY (Successors to Wm. Sweeney). (33). |

Correspondence is invited by the Association.

Office : 21 Wholesale Fruit Market, Queen Street, Melbourne. Phone: F 4865.

Tasmanian News and Notes

HARVESTING AND MARKETING THE CROPS — SOLVING ACQUISITION PROBLEMS — SHORTAGE OF LABOUR — EVAPORATORS AND CANNERS WORKING AT HIGH PRESSURE

(By Our Correspondent.)

THE PICKING and packing of the 1941 crop in the north of the State started early in February when W.P.M. were called up for Sydney, and during March some C.O.P. and Jons. were called up, also Packhams and Winter Coles. The assessors have had and are still having a difficult task interpreting the regulations, some of which seem unnecessarily harassing to the grower.

Good rains have fallen all over the State and now a little sunny weather is needed to cool the fruit.

The fruit in southern districts is of course a little later than in the north, but the fruit is very good quality. Gravensteins were barely sufficient for local requirements as so many were allowed to drop in those orchards that got no instructions to pick them. Here we have to wait for a definite requisition for a certain quantity on a definite date which increases our costs and increases waste, but is probably necessary under our conditions. I do not know what the procedure is in the other States. One portion of the regulations is harassing growers

and packers considerably without conferring any proportionate advantage to the Marketing Board, namely no toleration for variation in size is allowed below the size marked on the case, while 10 per cent. above the size marked on the case is allowed.

As no grader ever made will grade infallibly to that degree of accuracy, time is wasted in hand grading to make sure no under-the-size ones get in. A reasonable tolerance should be allowed, both above and below. The Marketing Board should realise that most growers and packers are experiencing difficulty in getting skilled help.

The Tasmanian Marketing Committee, after much pressure from the growers, has decided to reduce the price and is now selling large quantities (relatively). Many believe that this should have been done earlier.

The State Shipping Committee is doing its best under diffi-

cult circumstances to make it as convenient as possible for growers to forward their allotments to the various destinations, and consequently is getting the full co-operation of most of the growers.

There is another call up of trainees under the Home Defence scheme which is causing considerable trouble in rural districts, especially the fruit areas and a good many exemptions are being applied for.

The evaporators are working full time, and the canning works are processing Tasman's Pride and Duke of Clarence now, and will concentrate on Sturmers later.

C.O.P. APPLES.

The demand which was created last season in Victoria by publicity for Cox's Orange Pipkin Apples was reflected in the requests for the variety this season. When it was announced by the press that C.O.P. would be available this season a substantial case order demand set in and a consignment was brought from Tasmania.

VALUABLE POTASH FIND.

Important Development in Western Australia.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is that deposits of potash exist in Western Australia, and the development of a valuable war industry is anticipated.

Already the W.A. Government, the C.S.I.R., and the Commonwealth Department of Supply are co-operating.

Prof. Noel Bayliss, of the University of Western Australia, and Dr. I. W. Wark, of the Industrial Chemistry Division C.S.I.R., will supervise the erection of the first plant at Lake Campron about 250 miles from Perth.

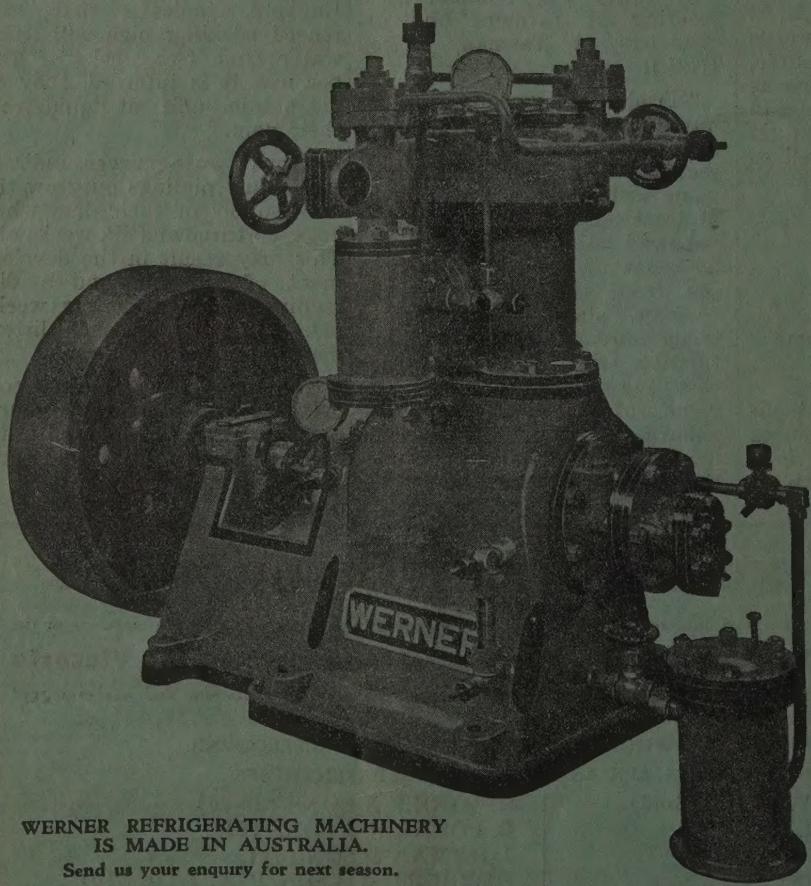
In view of the estimate that 2,000,000 tons of alumite are available and can be retrieved by dredging, and that Australia normally imports about 12,000 tons of potash salts annually, it will be seen how valuable the find has become. Germany supplied most of our requirements up till recent years, when the newly established chemical works on the Dead Sea began to supply moderate quantities. In six months ending December, 1939, Australia's imports of potash were valued at £28,313 and in the same period of 1938, £49,776.

Australian merchants had laid in large stocks of potash before the war, and it is estimated that stocks on hand will meet requirements for about 12 months, by which time it is hoped that Lake Campron will be able to supply all of Australia's 280 tons per week demand. In addition to agricultural fertilizer, by-products from the field can be used for making explosives and match heads as well as various uses in pharmacy.

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AGENTS —

West. Aust.: Atkins (W.A.) Ltd., 894 Hay St., Perth.
South Aust.: W. J. White, 56 Franklin St., Adelaide.
Tasmania: Noyes Bros., Hobart and Launceston.

N.S.W.: R. J. Lindsay, 99 Kippax Street, Sydney.
Stuart Walker, 174 Clarence Street, Sydney.
Q'land: Garoche Pty. Ltd., Wooloongabba, Brisbane.